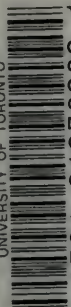
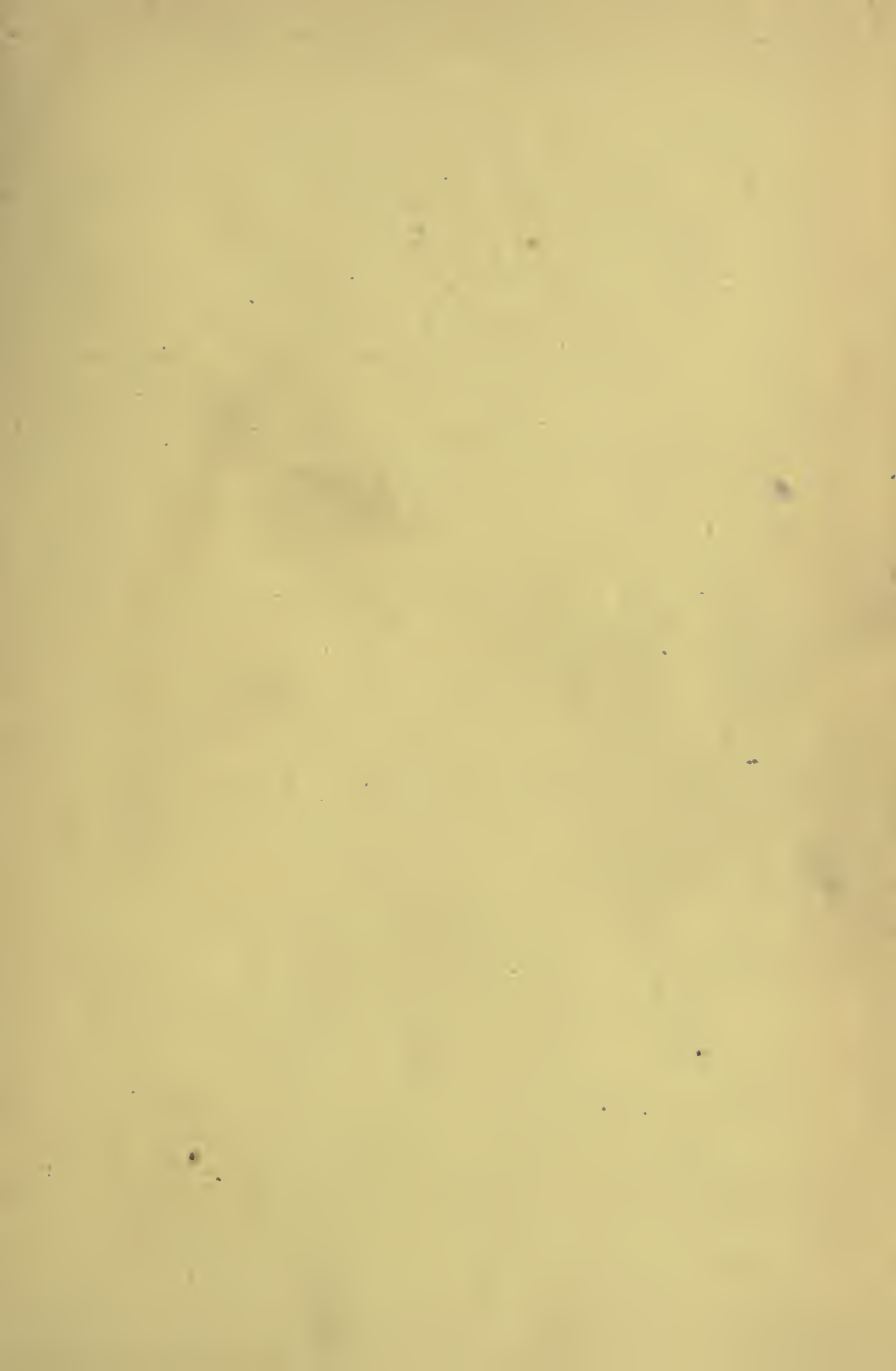


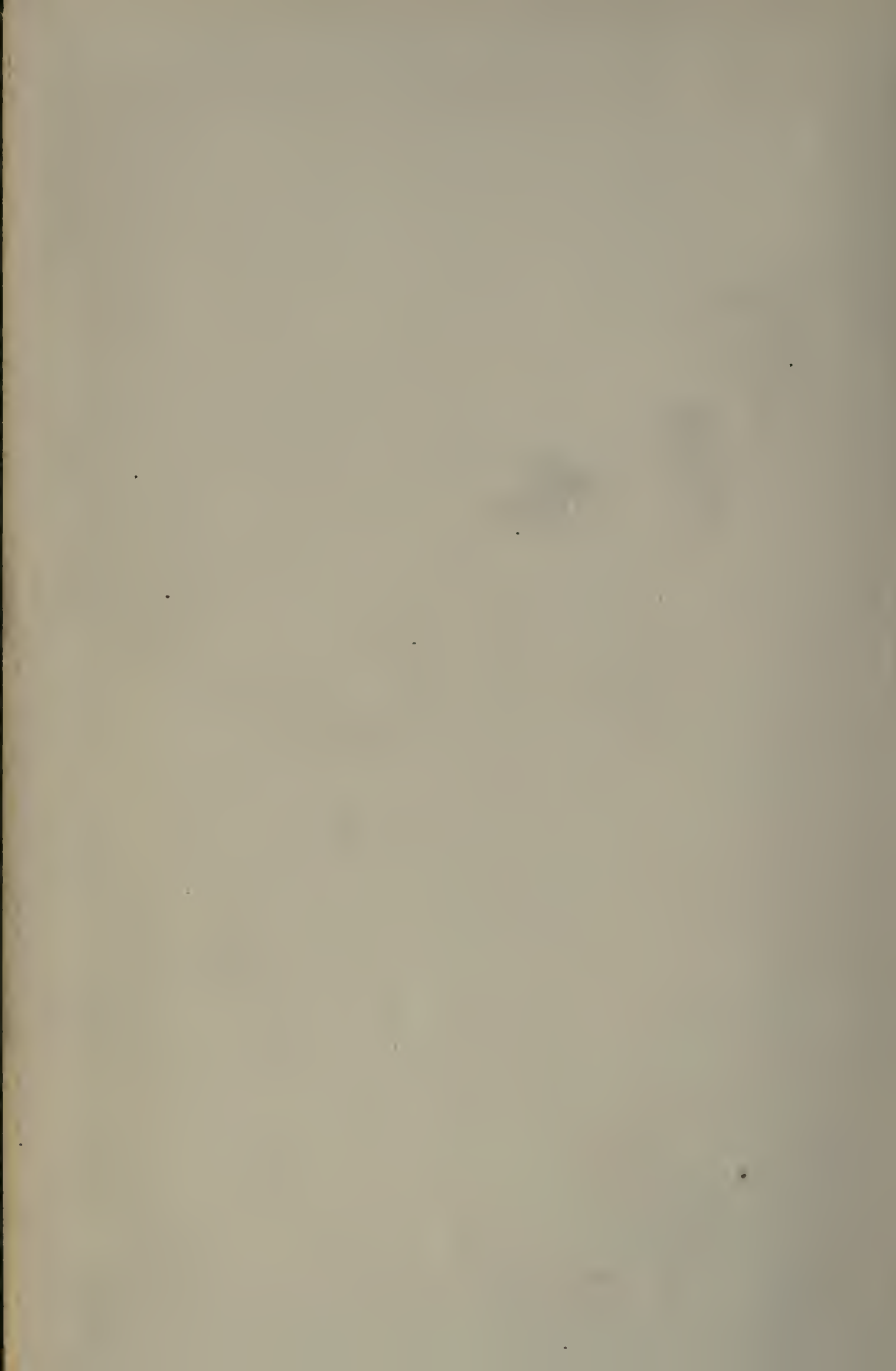
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GRAMMAR
OF THE
JAPANESE SPOKEN LANGUAGE.







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A

GRAMMAR

OF THE

JAPANESE SPOKEN LANGUAGE.

BY

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PREFACE

TO THE
FOURTH EDITION.

THIS Edition has been thoroughly rewritten. It is also much enlarged, and is almost completely a new work.

More exclusive attention has been paid in it to the Tokio dialect, which now bids fair to become the language of the upper classes of Japan generally.

At the suggestion of a friend, a literal interlinear translation of the examples has been added. No translation, however, has ordinarily been given of the particles which occur in them. Their meaning can be found in the chapter on particles.

The author takes this opportunity of acknowledging the assistance which he has derived from the writings of MR. E. M. SATOW and MR. B. H. CHAMBERLAIN. He is also indebted for some hints to DR. IMBRIE'S Japanese Etymology.

TOKIO, NOVEMBER, 1888.

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A GRAMMAR
OF
THE
JAPANESE SPOKEN LANGUAGE.

CHAPTER I.

THE SYLLABARY—PRONUNCIATION.

§1. IN Japanese, every syllable is supposed to end in a vowel, and generally does so, e.g. *sa-yō de go-za-ri-ma-sū*. The exceptions occur mostly in foreign words, or are owing to contractions. There being no final consonants, the number of syllables is necessarily small, and is reckoned by the Japanese at forty-seven according to one arrangement, and by another, at fifty. There are, however, modifications of some of them, by which the number is increased to seventy-five.

There are in Japanese no means of writing separate letters as in European languages, and each syllable is therefore represented by a single character, *n* final, which has a character to itself, being an exception. But *n* is supposed to represent an older *mu*.

The following table shows the syllables of the Japanese language arranged according to what is called the *Go-jin-on*, or fifty sounds.

JAPANESE SYLLABARY.

a	i	u	e	o
ka <i>ga</i>	ki <i>gi</i>	ku <i>gu</i>	ke <i>ge</i>	ko <i>go</i>
sa <i>za</i>	shi <i>ji</i>	su <i>zu</i>	se <i>ze</i>	so <i>zo</i>
ta <i>da</i>	chi <i>ji</i>	tsu <i>dzu</i>	te <i>de</i>	to <i>do</i>
na	ni	nu	ne	no
ha <i>ba</i> <i>pa</i>	hi <i>bi</i> <i>pi</i>	fu <i>bu</i> <i>pu</i>	he <i>be</i> <i>pe</i>	ho <i>bo</i> <i>po</i>
ma	mi	mu	me	mo
ya	i	yu	ye	yo
ra	ri	ru	re	ro
wa	i	u	ye	wo

It will be seen that there are a number of irregularities and repetitions in the above Table. These are owing to the circumstance that there are certain sounds which a Japanese cannot, or at any rate, does not pronounce. For *si*, he says *shi*, for *hu*, *fu*; for *yi*, *wi*, *wu* and *we*, *i*, *i*, *u* and *ye*, and so on. These irregularities play an important part in the conjugation of verbs, and ought therefore to be carefully noted.

§ 2. *a* is pronounced like *a* in fat, father.

<i>e</i>	„	„	<i>ay</i> in say.
<i>i</i>	„	„	<i>ee</i> in meet.
<i>o</i>	„	„	<i>o</i> in more.
<i>u</i>	„	„	<i>oo</i> in fool.

I and *u* are frequently almost inaudible. In such cases they have been written *ī*, *ū*. Thus, *shīta*, ‘below,’ is pronounced very nearly *shīta*; *tatsū*, ‘a dragon,’ almost *tats*. Long or double vowels are distinguished by a line drawn above them thus, *ī*, *ō*, *ū*. The distinction between *ī* and *i*, *ō* and *o*, *ū* and *u*, must be carefully attended to, as the meaning often depends upon it. *Kōshi* for instance means ‘an ambassador,’ while *koshi* means ‘the loins.’ *Sōtō* means ‘suitable,’ but *soto*, ‘outside;’ *kūki*, ‘the atmosphere,’ *kuki*, ‘the stem of a plant.’

§ 3. The consonants are pronounced as in English, except *r*, *h*, *f*, *n*, *d*, *t*, and *g*, which differ somewhat from the corresponding English sounds. The true pronunciation of these letters must be learnt from a Japanese, but the following hints may be found useful.

R before *i* is the most difficult of Japanese sounds for a European to reproduce correctly. It is then pronounced nearly like *d*, except that the tip of the tongue touches the roof of the mouth farther back. Some Japanese make it nearly *j* in this position. Before other vowels the Japanese *r* more resembles the English sound. There is never anything in Japanese like the rough pronunciation given this

letter in French and Italian. *R* is often omitted before *i* in the words *gozaimasŭ*, *nasaimasŭ*, for *gozarimasŭ*, *nasarimasŭ*.

H and *f* are considered the same letter in Japanese and their pronunciation is not very different. The under lip does not touch the teeth in pronouncing *f*; it only approaches them as in pronouncing *wh* in *which*. In the vulgar Tokio dialect the syllable *hi* is undistinguishable from *shi*.

In pronouncing the Japanese *d* and *t* the tip of the tongue is pressed forward against the teeth instead of only touching the gum as in English. Little or no distinction is made by most Japanese between *dzu* and *zu*.

G at the beginning of a word is pronounced like the English *g* hard; in any other position like the German (not the English) *ng* in 'finger.'

In the syllable *ye* the *y* is in most words silent, or nearly so, and is often omitted in romanized Japanese.

In the case of double consonants, both must be sounded. Thus *amma*, 'a shampooer,' must be pronounced differently from *ama*, a 'fisherwoman;' *katta*, 'bought,' from *kata*, 'side.'

§4. The *nigori*.

The syllables *ga*, *gi*, *gu*, *ge*, *go*, *za*, *ji*, *zu*, *ze*, *zo* etc., printed in small italic type in the above table, all begin with soft consonants and are considered by the Japanese not as different syllables but simply as modifications of the syllables beginning with hard consonants in the lines immediately above them. This distinction is indicated in writing by a small mark, which is often omitted. *Ka* for instance with a diacritic mark is read *ga*, *shi*, *ji* and so on.

The formation of compounds and derivatives is often accompanied by the modification of a hard into the corresponding soft consonant, so that it is important to take note of this change, which, with the mark by which it is indicated, is called in Japanese *nigori*, or 'impurity.'

CHAPTER II.

PARTS OF SPEECH.

§ 5. The words 'Noun,' 'Adjective' and 'Verb' have two meanings in ordinary grammars of European languages. The term 'noun' is sometimes applied to a class of words inflected in a particular way, with cases and number, and it also means anything capable of being made the subject of a proposition. In other words it means one thing for etymological purposes and another in syntax, one thing in respect to changes within itself, another in its relations to other words. 'Verb' and 'Adjective' have double significations of a similar kind. This mode of classifying words according to two distinct principles viz. (1) the form of inflection and (2) their syntactical relations, is not without inconvenience even in European grammars, where it has led to the introduction of the awkward term 'participle,' meaning a word which is partly a verb and partly an adjective or noun. But such forms are after all the exception in European languages, where it is the general rule that words which as regards their declension or conjugation are nouns, adjectives or verbs are also nouns, adjectives or verbs for purposes of syntax. In Japanese, however, this is by no means the case. Here it is rather the rule than the exception that a word with or even without a change of inflection can be converted at pleasure into a verb, an adjective or a noun. *Iku*, 'to go,' for instance, looking to its conjugation is a verb, but if we consider its position in such sentences as *sugu ni iku*, 'he goes at once,' *iku ga yoroshī*,

'the going is good,' i.e. 'he had better go,' *iku hito ga aru*, 'a going person is,' i.e. 'there is somebody going,' it is only in the first case that it plays the part of a verb in the sentence, in the second it is a noun, and in the third an adjective.

The Japanese grammarians have avoided this ambiguity by classifying words as *na* or 'names,' i.e. 'uninflected words,' *kotoba* or *hataraki-kotoba*, 'words' or 'inflected words,' including the verb and adjective, and *teniwoha* or 'particles.' But this is not the place to attempt to introduce a more scientific English terminology. It will be sufficient to retain the familiar words, noun, verb and adjective, taking care to use them in such a way as to prevent confusion between these two significations.

§ 6. The noun is uninflected. All Chinese words in the Japanese language are uninflected, and are therefore strictly speaking nouns, but most of them, by the help of Japanese terminations are made to do duty as verbs, adjectives, or adverbs.

Along with the noun or uninflected word are classed the pronoun and numeral adjective, which in Japanese have no inflection. They have some peculiarities however which make it convenient to consider them separately.

There is no article. Prepositions and conjunctions are included mainly under the head of particles. Adverbs do not form a separate class of words. A particular form of the adjective does duty as an adverb, and other words which must be rendered as adverbs in English are in Japanese nouns, or parts of verbs.

The verb and adjective have a substantially similar mode of inflection in Japanese and should be considered as really forming only one part of speech.

CHAPTER III.

THE NOUN.

§ 7. In Japanese nouns have no inflections to distinguish masculine from feminine or neuter, singular from plural, or one case from another, but they are preceded or followed by particles which serve these and other purposes.

§ 8. *Gender*.—With the exception of a few common words such as *musūko*, 'son;' *musūme*, 'daughter;' *chichi*, 'father;' *haha*, 'mother,' no distinction is ordinarily made between the masculine and feminine. Thus *ushi* is either 'bull' or 'cow'; *mūma* is either 'horse' or 'mare.'

When necessary, gender is distinguished by prefixing *o* or *on* for the masculine, *me* or *men* for the feminine. Thus *o ushi* is 'a bull;' *me ushi*, 'a cow;' *on dori*, 'a cock;' *men dori*, 'a hen.' These are really compound nouns. Such phrases as *otoko no ko*, 'a male child;' *onna no ko*, 'a female child' are also in use, *otoko* meaning 'man' and *onna* 'woman.'

§ 9. *Number*. As a general rule the plural is not distinguished from the singular, but a plural idea can be expressed whenever necessary by the addition of one of the particles *ra*, *gata*, *domo*, *tachi*, or *shū*, which will be found more particularly described in Chapter IX.

Examples.

<i>Yakunin gata.</i>	Officials.
<i>Ninsoku domo.</i>	Coolies.
<i>Kodomo ra</i> or	
<i>Kodomo shiu.</i>	Children.
<i>Neko domo.</i>	Cats.

Some nouns have a kind of plural formed by reduplication. But these forms correspond rather to the noun preceded by 'every' than to the ordinary plural. Thus *shina* is 'an article,' *shina jina*, 'all sorts of articles;' *kuni*, 'a country,' *kuni guni*, 'every country;' *tokoro* 'a place,' *tokoro dokoro*, 'different places.' The first letter of the second half of these forms almost invariably takes the *nigori*. (See § 4.)

§ 10. *Case*. Properly speaking, Japanese nouns have no cases, but a declension can be made out for them by the help of certain particles, as follows:—

TORI, 'A BIRD.'

Nominative.	<i>Tori</i> or <i>tori ga</i> , a bird.
Genitive.	<i>Tori no</i> or <i>tori ga</i> , of a bird or a bird's.
Dative.	<i>Tori ni</i> or <i>tori ye</i> , to a bird.
Accusative.	<i>Tori</i> or <i>tori wo</i> , a bird.
Vocative.	<i>Tori</i> or <i>tori yo</i> , O bird!
Ablative.	<i>Tori kara</i> or <i>tori yori</i> , from a bird.
Locative.	<i>Tori ni</i> , at, to or in a bird.
Instrumental.	<i>Tori de</i> , with or by means of a bird.

The plural terminations come between these particles and the noun, as:

<i>Yakunin gata ni</i>	<i>nenjō wo</i>	I showed my passport to the
Official	to passport	officials.
<i>misemashita.</i>		
showed		

The student is referred to Chapter IX for an account of these particles.

§ 11. *Compound nouns*. Compound nouns are formed 1st—From two nouns. Ex. *Kazaguruma* 'a wind-mill,'

from *kaze*, 'wind,' and *kuruma*, 'a wheel;' *hanazono*, 'a flower-garden,' from *hana*, 'a flower,' and *sono*, 'a garden;' *kobune*, 'a boat,' from *ko*, 'a child,' 'something small,' and *fune*, 'a boat;' *honya*, 'a book-seller,' from *hon*, 'a book,' and *ya*, 'a house.'

2nd—From the stem of an adjective and a noun. Ex. *Akagane*, 'copper,' from *aka*, stem of *akai*, 'red,' and *kane*, 'metal;' *Nagasaki*, 'long cape,' the name of a place, from *naga*, stem of *nagai*, 'long,' and *saki* 'a cape.'

3rd—From a noun and the stem of a verb. Ex. *Mono-shiri*, 'a learned man,' from *mono*, 'a thing,' and *shiri*, stem of *shiru*, 'to know'; *jibiki*, 'a dictionary,' from *ji*, 'a character,' and *hiki*, stem of *hiku*, 'to draw.'

4th—From the stem of a verb and a noun. Ex. *Urimono*, 'a thing for sale,' from *uri*, stem of *uru*, 'to sell,' and *mono*, 'a thing.'

5th—From the stem of an adjective and the stem of a verb, as *Supensuru no maru-nomi*, 'a man who swallows Herbert Spencer whole,' where *maru* is the stem of *marui*, 'round,' and *nomi*, the stem of *nomu*, 'to swallow.'

6th—From two verbal stems, as *hikidashi*, 'a drawer,' (lit., 'a pull-out') from *hiki*, stem of *hiku*, 'to pull,' and *dashi*, stem of *dasu*, 'to bring out;' *kigaye*, 'a change of clothing,' from *ki*, stem of *kiru*, 'to wear,' and *kaye*, stem of *kayeru*, 'to change.'

The first letter of the second part of a compound noun generally takes the *nigori*. (See § 4.) Thus the *k* of *kane* is changed into *g* in the compound *akagane*, the *f* of *fune* into *b* in *kobune*.

The final vowel of the first part of a compound is often modified, the most common change being from *e* to *a*. Thus from *sake*, 'Japanese rice-beer' and *te*, 'hand,' is

formed *sakate*, 'drink money;' from *shiro*, the stem of *shiroi*, 'white,' and *ke*, 'hair,' is formed *shiraga*, 'grey hairs.'

The prefixes denoting gender and the honorific prefixes *o*, *mi* and *go* (for which see Chap. XII) must be considered as forming compounds with the nouns to which they belong.

§ 12. *Derivative nouns.* Abstract nouns are formed from adjectives by adding *sa* to the stem, as *takasa* 'height' from *takai*, 'high.' It is occasionally added to words of Chinese derivation as *fubinsa*, 'pitiableness.' The adjective followed by *koto*, 'thing,' is also used in a nearly similar signification, as in the following examples. It denotes however rather the degree of a quality than the abstract quality itself.

<i>Takasa wa</i>	<i>iku-ken</i>	<i>desū ka?</i>	How many ken is it
height	how many ken	is ?	in height?
<i>Takai koto!</i>	<i>dōmo!</i>		What a height!
high thing	some how		
<i>Ima no</i>	<i>wakasa ni.</i>		At your young time
present	youthfulness at		of life.

Many nouns are simply the stems of verbs without any change of form, as *nokori*, 'remainder,' stem of *nokoru*, 'to be left over;' *kakushi*, 'pocket,' stem of *kakusu*, 'to conceal;' *watashi*, 'ferry,' stem of *watasu*, 'to make to cross over.' A few stems of adjectives are used in the same way, as *shiro*, 'white,' a dog's name, stem of *shiroi*, 'white.' There is here however a slight change of meaning, *nokori*, *kakushi*, *watashi*, and *shiro* having a more concrete signification than the verbs or adjective from which they are taken.

It will be seen later that for purposes of syntax, certain parts of the verb and adjective must be considered as nouns.

CHAPTER IV.

THE PRONOUN.

§ 13. *Watakūshi*, 'I' (plural *watakūshi domo*, 'we'), is the ordinary word for the pronoun of the first person. *Ore* (plural *orera*) is less respectful, and is the word mostly used by coolies, etc., to each other. To inferiors it is a somewhat haughty word. Students and soldiers say *boku* for 'I', *waga hai* for 'we'.

Temaye is a humble word for 'I,' much used by the lower classes of Tokio in addressing their superiors. It is also used as a pronoun of the second person. Some people use their surname instead of the personal pronoun of the first person.

Other words for 'I' are *watashi* (familiar), *watai* (by women), *washi* (very familiar), *wattchi* (rustic), *sessha* (formal), *oira* (familiar), *jibun* (properly 'self').

Examples.

<i>Watakūshi wa zeikan no</i>	I am a customhouse officer.
I customhouse	
<i>yakunin de gozarimasū.</i>	
officer am	

<i>Ore mo ikō.</i>	I'll go too.
I too will go	

<i>O yama no taishō ore</i>	I'm the king of the castle. (in
(hon.) mountain of general I	the children's game.)
<i>hitori.</i>	
alone	

Nanda ore ga yotteru What! I drunk? Not a bit
 what is I being drunk of it.
 (for yotte iru) mono ka.
 thing ?

Watakūshi wa go dōyō It is just the same with me.
 I (hon.) same
 desū.
 is

Watakūshi wa sore wo suku I like them, but I am afraid
 I them like they wont fit me.
 keredomo, ... dōmo watakūshi
 although somehow me
 ni wa aimasu mai.
 to fit(polite) will not

Watakūshi wa Tekurada I am Tekurada Futoshi. I have
 I the honour of meeting you for the
 Futoshi de gozarimasū.
 Hajimete o me ni first time.
 for the first time (hon.) eyes on
 kakarimashita.
 have hung

Sennen iro-iro go In former times I was much
 former year all kinds (hon.) indebted for your kindness.
 kō-on ni adzukurimashita.
 great favours have experienced

Iye! watakūshi koso..... On the contrary, it was I who...
 No, I (emph. part.).....

Ōkiku nattara I too, when I grow big, intend
 big when I have become to be a naval officer.
 boku mo kaigun no shikan ni
 I too navy officer
 naru tsumori desū.
 become intention is

§ 14. The personal pronoun of the second person differs according to the rank of the person addressed.

Anata, for *ano kata* 'that side,' (plur. *anata gata*) is properly a pronoun of the third person but like the German *Sie* has come to be used for the second. It is sometimes a noun as in the phrase *kono anata* 'this gentleman.' *Anata* is used when speaking to superiors or equals, or in fact, to any one who has a claim to be addressed with civility. *Omaye*

(plural *omaye gata*) is familiar and condescending, and is the word used in addressing servants, workmen, the members of one's own family, etc. *Omaye san* is almost the same as *anata*, but more familiar, and is used chiefly by women. *Kisama* and *temaye* are used in addressing coolies and other persons of the lowest class in a familiar way. *Kimi* is much used among soldiers and students; *sensei* in addressing men of learning; a servant says *danna* (master), *danna-san* or *danna-sama* (rarely *anata*) in addressing his master.

Other words for 'you' are *konata* (for *kono kata*, 'this side'), *sonata*, (for *sono kata*, 'that side,' familiar) *sono hō* (by magistrates to prisoners or witnesses), *sochi* (to inferiors), *nushi* ('master', very contemptuous), *o nushi* (very familiar), *ware* (rustic), *unu* (abusive), *sokka* (formal). But *anata* and *omaye* will be found enough for most Europeans to trouble themselves with.

Examples.

<i>Anata ni o hanashi mōshi-</i>	There is something I want to
you talk wish to	tell you.
<i>tai koto ga gozarimasū.</i>	
thing there is	

<i>Omaye koko ni matte ore.</i>	Do you wait here.
you here waiting remain	

<i>Kisama wa ore no uchi ni</i>	What do you mean, Sir, by
you my house into	coming into my house?
<i>haitte, dō suru?</i>	
entering how do	

<i>Danna no o mūma no shīta-</i>	Your horse is ready, Sir.
master's horse prepa-	
<i>ku wa yoroshīu gozarimasū.</i>	
ration good is	

<i>Kimi wa doko ye iku ka.</i>	Where are you going?
you where to go ?	

Boku wa gakkō ye kaeu I am on the way back to
 I college to return college.
tokoro da.
 place am

Ā! sensei wa Mina- Ah! are you Mr. Minamoto? I
 you (lit. elder brother) have already heard of your high
moto Kun de gozaimasū reputation.
 Mr. (predicate) are
ka? Go kō-mei wa kane-
 ? (hon.) high name previ-
te uketamawatte orimasū.
 ously having heard I remain

O nushi dachi. You fellows!

Unu dorobō me. You thief!

Unu uso wo tsuku You are lying!
 falsehood stick
ze.
 (emph. particle)

Ā! ii kokoromochi d'atta: Ah! how pleasant that was!
 ah good sensation was Kisaburo, will you have a turn?
Kisaburō kisama wa dō da? (Master, leaving bath, to ser-
 you how is? vant.)

§ 15. The pronoun of the third person is *are* (plural *arera*). *Are* has no gender. It is often replaced for persons by the more polite form *ano hito*, 'that man' or 'that woman;' *ano o kata*, 'that gentleman' or 'lady' or *ano onna*, 'that woman.' These words add *gatu* to form the plural.

Aitsu, *aitsura* are contemptuous equivalents for *are*, *arera*. *Kare* (plural *karera*) is sometimes used instead of *are* by educated people, but it belongs rather to the book language than to the colloquial. *Tō-nin* 'the person in question' is sometimes used for 'he.' *Ikken* is used when there is a sly emphasis on the pronoun, as '*Ikken ga kita*, 'He has come.'

Examples.

Are wa mō Kōbe ni tsuki- He (she or it) has probably
 already has
mashitarō.
 probably arrived arrived in Kōbe by this time.

Ano hito wa junsu de goza- He is a policeman.
 policeman
rimasū.
 is

Ano o kata Hiōgo no akiudo Isn't he a Hiogo merchant?
 merchant
ja nai ka?
 is not ?

§ 16. The above are by no means the only personal pronouns in use, but they will be found sufficient for most Europeans to know, and few persons will have occasion to use more than *watakūshi*, *watakūshidomo*, for the first person, *anata*, *anatagata* or *omaye*, *omayegata* for the second and *are*, *anohito* or *ano kata* for the third. The grammar of the pronouns is the same as that of nouns and they affix the particles in Chap. IX. in the same way as nouns. With the pronouns of the first and second person however the use of the plural particles when two or more persons are intended is the rule, instead of being the exception as it is in the case of nouns. A Japanese often says 'we' (*watakūshidomo*, *waga hai*) for 'I.'

The use of personal pronouns is much more limited in Japanese than in English. They are not employed except in cases where their omission would cause ambiguity, or where there is an emphasis upon them. Thus, 'I am going to Tokio to-morrow,' will be *Miōnichi Tōkiō ye mairimasū*, except where it is doubtful whether the speaker refers to himself or to another person, when *watakūshi* is added. If there is an emphasis on the pronoun, as in the phrase, 'I don't know what *you* may do, but *I* shall go to Tokio to-

morrow,' it must not be omitted. Japanese generally prefer to indicate person by some of the honorific or humble modes of expression described in Chap. XII.

The indiscriminate use of pronouns is a very common fault committed by Europeans in speaking Japanese, and even disfigures some manuals of conversation which have been published. Not one personal pronoun is used in Japanese where there are ten in English.

§ 17. *Possessive Pronouns* are in Japanese nothing more than personal pronouns, with the addition of the possessive particle *no* or *ga*.

Examples.

Ano hito no iye wa His house is a long way off.
that man's house
yohodo tōi.
very much is far

Watakūshi ga yubi wa itande I have a pain in my finger.
my finger painful
iru.
is

Omaye no kiukin wa ikura? What are your wages?
your wages how much?

'Mine,' 'yours,' 'his,' 'hers,' 'theirs,' are in Japanese also *watakūshi no*, *anata no*, *are no* etc., but they can easily be distinguished from 'my' 'your' etc. by the particles which accompany them or by the context.

Examples.

Kore wa anata no tsue Is not this your stick?
this your stick
de wa gozaima-
(sign of pred.) is
senū ka?
not ?

Hei ! Watakushi no desu.

Yes mine is

Yes, it is mine.

Watakushi no da (for de aru)
mine is

I mistook it for mine.

to omotte machigaimashita.
that thinking mistook

Watakushi no wa atarashiu
mine new

Mine is new ; yours is old.

gozaimasu ; anata no wa furu
is your old

gozaimasu.

Ano hito no de wa ikemasen.
his with can go not

His won't do : I don't like any
but my own.

jibun no de nakute wa ki ni
own without mind

irimasen.

enter not

Watakushi no wo o kashi
mine (hon.) lend

I will lend you mine, so please
don't hesitate (to use it.)

mōshimasu kara, go
(humble word) became (hon.)

yenrio naku —
ceremony without

Anata gata no wa hitotsu ka
your (plural) one or

There were one or two of yours.

futatsu ga arimashita.
two there were

Are no wo itadaite mo
his having accepted even

May I accept his ?

yoroshii gozarimasu ka ?
good is it ?

Taihen tamatta
Great change collected
nā ! Kono uchi omaye no
(exclam.) This among yours

What a tremendous lot have
been collected ! How many of
these are yours ? Mine are only
a few.

wa ikutsu bakari aru ?
how many amount are

Temaye no wa sukoshi hoka
I little other

wa gozarimasen.
are not

DEMONSTRATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

This	That (2nd. person)	That (3rd. person)	That (3rd. pers.)	Who	Which	What
<i>Kō</i> or <i>Ka</i> (root)	So or <i>Sa</i> (root)	<i>A</i> (root)	<i>Ka</i> (root)	<i>Da</i> (root)	<i>Do</i> (root)	<i>Na</i> (root)
<i>Kore</i> (noun)	<i>Sore</i> (noun)	<i>Are</i> (noun)	<i>Kare</i> (noun)	<i>Dare</i> (noun)	<i>Dore</i> (noun)	<i>Nani</i> (noun)
<i>Kono</i> (adj.)	<i>Sono</i> (adj.)	<i>Ano</i> (adj.)	<i>Kano</i> (adj.)	...	<i>Dono</i> (adj.)	...
<i>Konata</i> (pron.)	<i>Sonata</i> (pron.)	<i>Anata</i> (pron.)	...	...	<i>Donata</i> (pron.)	...
<i>Koko</i> here	<i>Soko</i> there	<i>Asūko</i> there	...	...	<i>Doko</i> where	...
<i>Kochi</i> here, hither	<i>Sochi</i> there, thither	<i>Achi</i> there, thither	...	...	<i>Dochi</i> where, whither	...
<i>Konna</i> this kind of	<i>Sonna</i> that kind of	<i>Anna</i> that kind of	...	...	<i>Donna</i> what kind of	...
<i>Konani</i> (adv. of last)	<i>Sonani</i> (adv. of last)	<i>Anani</i> (adv. of last)	...	...	<i>Donni</i> (adv. of last)	...
<i>Kōtsu</i> this fellow	<i>Soitsu</i> that fellow	<i>Aitsu</i> that fellow	<i>Kyatsu</i> that fellow	...	...	...
<i>Kayō</i> this manner	<i>Sayō</i> that manner	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Kahodo</i> this much	<i>Sahodo</i> that much	...	...	...	...	<i>Nanihodo</i> how much
<i>Koku</i> or <i>kō</i> thus	<i>Shi^{ka}</i> , so or <i>sō</i> so	<i>Ā</i> in that way, so	...	...	<i>Dō</i> how	<i>Naze</i> why

The above table gives along with the Demonstrative and Interrogative pronouns a number of words which it is convenient to consider at the same time, as being associated with them in meaning and derivation. Most of them are in very common use.

§ 19. *Ko, ka*, 'this.'

The root is only found in the compounds shown in the table, in *ko-toshi*, 'this year,' and perhaps one or two other words.

Kore (plural *korera*), *kono*. *Kore* is a noun meaning 'this thing,' or more rarely 'this person,' and corresponds to the French 'ceci,' *kono* an adjective equal to 'ce' 'cette' 'ces.' *Kore no* is also in use but with a different meaning from *kono*. *Kore no hako* for example would mean 'the box of this,' 'the box to which this belongs,' *kono hako* simply 'this box.' Similar distinctions are to be made between *sore, sono, sore no*, etc. *Kore wa, sore wa, are wa*, are often pronounced *korya, sorya, arya*, or even *korā, sorā, arā*, but it is better not to imitate these contractions.

Konata for *kono kata*, 'this side,' ought properly to be a pronoun of the first person and it is sometimes used for 'I,' but it is more common as a pronoun of the second person.

Koko, 'here.' The second *ko* means 'place.' It is found in a few other combinations as for instance *miyako* 'the capital,' lit. 'honourable-house-place.' The plural particle *ra* added to *koko, kochi*, gives them a vaguer signification. Thus *kokora* means 'hereabouts,' *kochira* 'hitherabouts,' 'somewhere in this direction.' In *sokora sochira* etc., *ra* has the same force.

Konna, konnani, 'this kind of,' 'in this kind of way.' *Konna* is for *kore naru*, 'being this,' *konnani* for *kore naru ni*, 'in being this.'

Koitsu 'this fellow,' is also used for inanimate things. It is for *ko-yatsu, yatsu* meaning 'fellow,' and is a very contemptuous word.

Kono yō ni, 'in this manner,' *kono yō na*, 'this kind of' have nearly the same meaning as *kayō, kayō na*, and are more common.

Kahodo 'this much.' *Kore hodo* is also in use in a nearly identical sense.

Kaku, *kō* 'thus.' *Kaku* is the older and book form but is still in use in certain phrases, such as *to mo kaku mo* 'even so, even thus,' i.e. 'howsoever,' 'at all events.'

Examples of *kore*, *kono*, etc.

<i>Kore wa nani da ?</i>	What is this?
<i>Kore wa teppō de gozaimasū.</i> gun is	This is a gun.
<i>Kore wa ikura ?</i>	How much is this?
<i>Kono ki.</i>	This tree.
<i>Kono tokei.</i>	This watch.
<i>Kono o kata.</i>	This gentleman.
<i>Kore wa Nihon go de nan' to</i> this Japanese in, what	What do you call this in Japanese?
<i>mōshimasū ?</i> call	
<i>Anata ni kō in shimpai</i> you to thus called anxiety	It is really inexcusable in me to have caused you such anxiety.
<i>kakete wa jitsu ni sumima-</i> having hung truly does	
<i>senū.</i> not finish	
<i>Boku wa kore de mo gakumon</i> I this even learning	I am after all a man who has gone through a course of learning.
<i>wo shīta ningen da.</i> done human being am	
<i>Danna wa kochira de go-</i> master here abouts	Is the master anywhere here-about?
<i>zarimasū ka ?</i> is ?	
<i>Kō in ba-ai</i> thus called posture of affairs	Because this is the posture of affairs.
<i>da kara.</i> is because	
<i>Korehodo osoroshikatta koto</i> this much afraid was thing	I never was so frightened in my life.
<i>wa gozarimasenū.</i> is not	

§ 20. *Sa* or *so* 'that.'

Sore, sono. There is the same distinction between *sore* and *sono* that there is between *kore* and *kono*. *Sore* stands alone, *sono* is joined to nouns. The remarks on the words in the first column of the table also apply to the corresponding words in this column and need not be repeated here.

Examples of *sore, sono* etc.

<i>Sore wa kinodoku na koto de</i> that sad thing	That is a sad thing.
<i>gozaimasū.</i> is	
<i>Doko de sono kura wo o kai</i> where that saddle buy	Where did you buy that saddle?
<i>nasatta?</i> did	
<i>Sonnara</i> (for <i>sorenara</i>) <i>yoroshi.</i> if it be that it is good	In that case it is all right.
<i>Sore ja</i> (for <i>sore de wa</i>) <i>ikō.</i> in that case will go	Well then, let us go!
<i>Sayō nara ikimashō.</i> thus if it be will go	Well then! let us go! (more polite than last).
<i>Sore ya kore ya de o ukagai</i> that or this or for (hon.) call	I called on you partly for that, partly for this.
<i>mōshita no desū.</i> (humble word, past tense) is	
<i>Sō to mo! Sō to mo!</i> so that even	Yes! Yes!
<i>Sonna</i> (for <i>sore naru</i>) <i>mokuteki</i> that kind of object	If that is your object the best plan is to give it up.
<i>uara yoshita hō ga ii.</i> if it is have given up side is better	
<i>Sore wa sō to.</i> that thus	Let that be so—i.e. to change the subject.

Shite, 'having made,' is understood at the end of the last sentence.

- Shō shō sokora* (or *sokoira*) *de* Wait a little thereabouts.
a little thereabouts
matte ore.
waiting remain
- Yo no naku no koto wa mina* Such is the way of the world.
world interior thing all
sonna mono sa.
such thing (emph. part.)
- Sō da sō yo.* So it would appear.
that is appearance
- Sore ni sono toki hajimete* In addition to that, I then for
that to that time first the first time learnt the truth.
hontō no koto wo shitta.
true thing learnt
- Anata wa sō osshaimasū* You say so, Sir, but—
you so say
keredomo—
but
- Sonnani o anji nasaru* There is no reason for your
so much (hon.) anxious do being so anxious.
koto wa gozaimasenū.
thing there is not
- Sahodo no koto de wa aru-* I thought it would not so very
so much of thing (pred.) will much signify.
mai to omotta.
not be thought
- Sa mo nakereba—* If that is not even so—
so even if is not
- Sōshite* (or *so shite*) *tsuide* And won't you take the
thus having done opportunity opportunity of buying me a
ni mikan wo sūkoshi katte few oranges?
at orange a little bought
kite kudasaimasenū ka?
come give (neg.) ?
- Ai wa itasanakatta sō desu.* It seems they did not meet.
meet did not so is
- Ame ga furi sō mo nai.* It does not seem likely to rain.
rain fall even is not
- Fūfu ni natte* It seems they have become man
husband and wife having become and wife.
iru sō na.
remain is

Sora! (for *sore wa*) *kisha ga*
there! the train

There! the train is starting.

deru.
is starting

Sore hodo arimashite wa
that quantity being

What will you do with all that
quantity?

dō suru?
how do

Dare ga sō iimashita?
who so said

Who said so?

Soko ga kanjin da.
that place important is

That is the important point.

§ 21. *A* 'that.'

Are and *sore*, *ano* and *sono* must not be used indiscriminately. Just as *kore* may be called the demonstrative pronoun of the first person, *sore* is the demonstrative pronoun of the second and *are* of the third person. *Sore*, *sono* refer to something present before the speaker's eyes or to his mind; *are*, *ano* to something a little way off or not in sight. *Sore*, *sono* refer to the immediate subject of conversation; *are*, *ano* are used when a fresh subject is started. *Sono mūma* for instance means 'that horse' i.e. 'the horse you are riding,' or 'which you have bought,' or 'of which we are speaking;' *ano mūma*, 'the horse you rode yesterday,' etc. *Ano yo* 'that world' means 'the other world.' The phrase 'this that and the other' is a fair translation of *kore*, *sore*, *are*.

Kore, *kono* are the Italian *questo*; *sore*, *sono* are *cotesto* and *ano*, *are* are *quello*.

A Japanese often begins a sentence with an *ano* which has no meaning whatever and which merely serves to draw the attention of the person addressed.

The three words *konata* (for *kono kata*) 'this side,' *sonata* (for *sono kata*) 'that side,' and *anata* (for *ano kata* 'that side') should when used as pronouns mean respectively

'I,' 'you' and 'he,' 'she' or 'it,' but curiously enough they are all used in the second person, though *konata* may sometimes stand for 'I.' *Anata* for 'you' resembles the German use of *sie* 'they' as a pronoun of the second person.

Asūko is irregularly formed. The regular form *ako* is in use in the western dialect.

Ayō and *ahodo* are not found; *ano yō*, *are hodo* are used instead.

Examples of *are*, *ano*, etc.

<i>Are wa nan' da?</i> that what is	What is that?
<i>Ano daiku wa kita ka?</i> that carpenter come?	Has that carpenter come?
<i>Ara!</i> (for <i>are wa</i>) <i>mata</i> there again	There! you are at it again. (Did any one ever hear) such bad
<i>hajimatta. Anna</i> (for <i>are naru</i>) have begun such	language?
<i>kuchi no warni koto wo!</i> mouth bad thing	
<i>Omaye wa dō shite koko</i> you how having done here	How is it you are here? Eh! Ah!
<i>ni iru ka? Ano—watakūshi ka?</i> are? I?	Is it I? (the use of <i>ano</i> here indicates embarrassment.)
<i>Ano—Ikeda san.</i>	I say! Mr. Ikeda.
<i>Bakufu wa ano yō ni</i> Shogunate that manner	Since the fall of the Shogunate.
<i>natte kara.</i> having become after	
<i>Ā in hanashi wa</i> that way called story	It is seldom we hear a story of that kind.
<i>mettani kikimasenū.</i> seldom hear	
<i>Ā in fūzetsu wa ate ni</i> report dependence	One cannot depend on reports of that sort.
<i>naranai.</i> do not become	

§ 22. *Ka*, 'that.'

The words in this column have the same meaning as the corresponding words in the previous one but they are much less commonly used and only by educated people. They belong properly to the book language. *Kano* has sometimes the meaning 'a certain.'

In some phrases *kare* is still in common use.

Examples.

Kare kore hiru desū. It is just about noon.
noon is

Kare kore iwazu to ike. None of your objections, but
not saying go be off with you.

Nanno (for nani no) kanno He went on talking as much
(for *kare no*) to make- as to say that he was not go-
be beaten ing to be beaten.
oshimi wo itta.
reluctance said

Hito wa kare kore to wa Though people do not make
people that this any remarks.
iwanai keredomo.
not say although

Nani ya ka ya. Anything whatever.

§ 23. *Da*, 'who'.

Dare, 'who,' is the only word in this column, the places of the others being supplied by the derivatives of *do* 'which.'

Dare da? Who is it? who goes there?
is

Dare no mōsen? Whose blanket?

Dare ni kane wo yatta? To whom did he give the
to money gave money?

Dare ga sō iimashita? Who said so?
who so said

Dare ka to omot- I wondered who it was.
who (sign of indi- while
rect clause.)

tara.
I thought

§ 24. *Do*, 'which.'

Dore, 'which.' An old form of *dore* is *idzure* which is still in use in the sense 'at all events,' 'at any rate.' It is here put short for *idzure ni mo*, lit. 'in whichever (case).'

Donata, (for *dono kata*, 'which side'), is used as a polite substitute for *dare*, 'who.' A still more respectful phrase is *donata sama*.

From *dō*, 'how,' are formed *dōzō*, 'somehow or other,' *dōka*, 'somehow,' both of which words have nearly the force of our 'please.'

Examples of *dore*, etc.

<i>Dore wa yoroshii gozari-</i>	Which do you prefer?
which good is	
<i>masū?</i>	

<i>Dono fune?</i>	Which ship?
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<i>Dono gurai yoroshii gozari-</i>	How much do you require?
what quantity good is	
<i>masū?</i>	

<i>Dōka o negai</i>	Please do, I beg of you.
somehow (hon.) beg	
<i>mōshimasu.</i>	
(humble word.)	

<i>Dō iu hanashi de</i>	What is it all about?
how called talk (predicate)	
<i>gozarimasu ka?</i>	
is ?	

<i>Donata de gozaimasū?</i>	Who is there?
who is	(polite.)

<i>Donnani ureshi ka shirema-</i>	I cannot tell you how de-
how much joyful? cannot	lighted I am.
<i>senū.</i>	
know	

<i>Dō shiyo?</i>	What shall I do?
how shall do	

<i>Dore! dore! kore desū ka?</i>	Let me see! let me see! is
which which this is ?	it this one?

Doann yōsu ka to Wondering what the state of
state of affairs ? affairs was.

omotte.
thinking

Ima kokoro-atari wa nai ga, At present I have nobody in
now mind hit is not view but at all events I will
idzure tadzunete mimashō. make inquiries.
having inquired will see

Dō nasaimasū ? What do you propose to do ?
how do

Dō ka nasaimashita ka ? Is anything the matter with you ?
somehow have done ?

Sono shōgun wa Napoleon Which is the stronger—that
that general general or Napoleon ?
to dochi ga tsuyō gozaimasū ?
and which strong is

Dō kangayete mo. No matter how I think
how having thought even over it.

§ 25. *Na*, 'what.'

Nani, 'what,' is used of inanimate objects only. There is no adjective form. *Nani no*, usually contracted into *nan-no* or *dono*, is used instead.

Naze, 'why,' is for *na-zo-ye*, *zo* being an emphatic and *ye* an exclamatory particle. See Chap. X.

Nanihodo, contracted into *nambo*, is used by the Japanese of the central and western provinces instead of the familiar *ikura*, 'how much,' of Tokio.

Examples of *nani* etc.

Nanda (for *nani de aru*) ? What is it? or what is the matter?

Kono mono wa nanda ? What is this thing?
this thing what is

Sono gunkan wa nan' What is that man-of-war
that man-of-war what called ?
to iu ?
called

Nani shi ni kita?
what do to have come

What have you come to do?
what has brought you here?

Nani? suguni muma wo hii-
what at once horse having
te koi.
led come

What (nonsense)! lead the horse
here at once.

Nannara (for *nani nareba*)
because it is what
watakushi mo hima desu kara,
I leisure is because
o tomo wo itashite-
(hon.) accompany having done
mo yoroshii gozaimasu ka?
even good is ?

Well then! as I have nothing
to do, have you any objections
to my accompanying you?

Nani shiro issho
what do(imperative) together
ni iki nasai.
go (polite imperative)

Suppose you go along with me.

Bimbō da nan'to iu kokoro
poor what called heart
wo haishite.
giving up

Putting away the feeling that I
was poor or anything of that sort.

Yūbin-bato ni shi-komu to ka
post-pigeon as train that ?
nani to ka itte.
something that ? saying

Saying he was training it as a
carrier pigeon or something of
that sort.

Nanno go yō desu ka?
what (hon.) business is ?

What is your business?

Nani to ka shiyō wa ari-
do manner will
masumai ka
not be ?

Is there nothing which can
be done?

Naze hayaku konai?
why quickly not come

Why don't you come quickly?

Naze to iyeba.
why if say

To explain the reason why.

Nani, in the combination *nan'desu* 'what is it' and similar phrases, is constantly introduced by some speakers in a meaningless way, something like our 'don't you know.'

§ 26. INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.—By the addition of the particles *ka*, *mo*, *demo*, *zo*, interrogative pronouns become indefinite pronouns.

Dare ka, 'somebody.'

Example.

Dare ka shita ni matte oru. Somebody is waiting below.
below waiting remains

Dare mo, 'anybody,' is generally used with a negative verb.

Examples.

Dare mo shiranu. Nobody knows.

Dare ye mo iwanai You don't tell anybody.
to even not say (imperative.)

yo.
(emph. part.)

Dare de mo means 'any one whatever.'

Example.

Dare de mo yoroshii gozari- Anybody whatever will do.
good is
masu.

Dore mo, 'any one,' *dore de mo*, 'any one whatever,' are used in a similar way to *dare mo* and *dare de mo*.

Nani ka, 'something,' anything.'

Examples.

Kono hako no naka ni nani Is there anything in this box?
box inside
ka haitte iru ka?
having entered is?

Kojiki ni nani ka o yari nasare. Give something to the beggar.
beggar to give do

Nani mo, 'anything at all,' is used with negative verbs.

Example.

Nani mo gozarimasenū. There is nothing at all.

Nani de mo, 'anything whatever.'

Examples.

Kono musūme wa nani de mo This girl eats anything
taberu. girl whatever.
 eats

Nani de mo shitte iru. He knows every thing.

Nani zo, usually contracted into *nanzo*, 'something or another,' 'any.'

Example.

Nanzo omoshiroi shimbun go- Have you not some diverting
 diverting news news to tell me?
zarimasenū ka?
 is not

In the same way interrogative adverbs may become indefinite, as *doko* 'where,' *dokka* (for *doko ka*) 'some-where,' *dokodemo* 'anywhere.'

Example.

Doko ka de mita yō ni I think I have seen (him)
 seen manner somewhere.
omoimasū.
 think

§ 27. REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS.—*Jibun*, 'self,' *jibun no*, 'one's own,' is the commonest reflexive pronoun in the Japanese spoken language. It is sometimes replaced by *jishin* or *onore*. *Waga* means 'one's own' in the phrases *waga ko*, 'one's own child,' *waga kiōdai*, 'one's own brothers and sisters,' *waga kuni*, 'one's own country,' and perhaps some others.

Examples of *jibun* etc.

Jibun de dekinai kara Because I can't do it by my-
can't because self, help me please.
tetsūdatte kudasare.
lending hand give

Jibun ga warui. It is his own fault.
himself is bad

Tegami wa yō ni tatanai; A letter is of no use; go and
letter use stands not talk to the man himself.
jishin ni itte o hanashi nasare.
going speak do

Go jibun no toki de It will do at your own time.
(hon.) own time at
yoroshii gozarimasū.
good it is

Yokei na o sewa da: I don't want your assistance;
needless (hon.) trouble it is brush the flies from your own head.
jibun no atama no hai wo oye.
own head flies drive off

Samukute, jibun no te da ka It is so cold, I don't know
being cold own hand is ? whether they are my own hands
nan'da ka wakaranū. or what they are.
what is ? is not clear

Jibun no inochi wo sūte, Throwing away his own life,
life abandoning he aided others.
hito wo tasūkemashita.
aided

Observe the force of *hito* in this sentence.

For 'each other,' 'one another,' Japanese use the adverb *tagai ni* which means 'mutually.'

Examples.

Tagai ni mite orimashita. They looked at one another.

Tagai ni tasūkeru. They assist each other.

§ 28. RELATIVE PRONOUNS—The Japanese language has no relative pronouns. To express the same idea, the verb of the relative clause is put before the word to which the relative pronoun refers. In the case of passive verbs a

similar construction is found in English. Thus, for 'the man who was murdered,' we may say, 'the murdered man,' which corresponds exactly to the Japanese phrase, *korosareta hito*.

Examples.

Anata ga o uri nasatta jökisen. The steamer which you sold.
sell did steamer

Sakujiitsu katta hobune. The sailing vessel which (we)
yesterday bought sailing-ship bought yesterday.

Hayaku susumu fune. A ship which sails fast, or a
quick advance ship fast sailing ship.

Nihon go wakara- A man who does not under-
Japan language not stand Japanese.
nü hito.
understand man

Instead of *koroshita hito*, 'the man who killed,' *korosareta hito*, 'the man who was killed,' it is possible to say *koroshita tokoro no hito*, *korosareta tokoro no hito*, *tokoro* meaning 'place,' but this construction can hardly be said to belong to the colloquial language. Such phrases, however, as *kiita tokoro ni yotte*, 'according to what I have heard,' are not unfrequent.

§ 29. OTHER PRONOMINAL WORDS:—

Hito 'man'. *Hito* is used in a similar way to the German *man*, the French *on*, and the English 'one' or 'people.' It may also mean 'other people.'

Examples.

Hito wo baka ni shite, You should not make fools of
people fool to making people.
ikenai.
cannot go

Hito ga iu no ni. According to what people say.
say in

Hito no kodomo.
children

Other people's children.

Mina, 'all,' is used either alone or after a noun.

Mina kareta.

They have all withered.

Ki ga mina kareta.

The trees have all withered.

Mina de ikutsū?

How many in all?

Mina san yoku irasshai-
all Mr. well (hon.)come

You are all welcome, Gentle-
men.

mashita.

(past)

Ika (root) 'how' is only found in a few combinations such as *ikani* or *ikaga*, 'how,' *ikahodo*, 'how much.'

Iku, 'what number,' appears in the following combinations—*ikutsū*, 'how many,' *ikura*, 'how much,' *ikumai*, 'how many flat objects,' *ikuhon*, 'how many cylindrical objects,' *ikuka*, 'how many days,' *ikutari* or *ikunin*, 'how many men,' and other similar phrases.

Itsu, 'when,' is found alone and in the combinations *itsuzo*, 'at some time or another,' *itsuka*, 'on some day or another,' *itsu mo* or *itsu demo*, 'at any time at all,' 'always.'

Riō-hō, lit. 'both sides,' is used for 'both,' but *dochira mo* is commoner.

CHAPTER V.

NUMERALS.

§ 30. The Japanese language has two series of numerals, one consisting of original Japanese words, the other borrowed from the Chinese. The Japanese series extends no further than the number ten, after which Chinese numerals only are used.

List of Numerals :—

	JAPANESE.	CHINESE.
1	<i>Hītotsū.</i>	<i>Ichī.</i>
2	<i>Fūtatsū.</i>	<i>Ni.</i>
3	<i>Mitsū.</i>	<i>San.</i>
4	<i>Yotsū.</i>	<i>Shi.</i>
5	<i>Itsutsū.</i>	<i>Go.</i>
6	<i>Mutsū.</i>	<i>Roku.</i>
7	<i>Nanatsū.</i>	<i>Shichi.</i>
8	<i>Yatsū.</i>	<i>Hachi.</i>
9	<i>Kokonotsū.</i>	<i>Ku.</i>
10	<i>Tō.</i>	<i>Jiu.</i>
11		<i>Jiu ichi.</i>
12		<i>Jiu ni.</i>
20		<i>Ni jiu.</i>
21		<i>Ni jiu ichi.</i>
30		<i>San jiu.</i>
100		<i>Hiaku.</i>
200		<i>Ni hiaku.</i>
300		<i>Sam biaku.</i>
600		<i>Rop piaku.</i>
800		<i>Hap piaku.</i>
1,000		<i>Sen.</i>
10,000		<i>Man.</i>

Larger numbers are expressed by multiples of *man*.
 Ex. 150,000, *jiu go man*; a million, *hiaku man*. Consecutive numerals follow the same order as in English. Ex. 1868. *sen hap piaku rokujin hachi*.

Riō 'both' is sometimes used instead of *ni* 'two' as in the phrase *riō san nin*, 'two or three persons.'

Nana jiu is sometimes used instead of *shichi jiu*, 'seventy,' in such phrases as *nana jissen* 'seventy cents.'

§ 31. The following rules are to be observed in the use of numerals:—

1. The only cases in which the Chinese numerals under eleven are employed are alone or before uncompounded or monosyllabic nouns of Chinese origin. Ex. *Jiu go kin*, 'fifteen catties;' *roku nin*, 'six men;' *hap piaku* (for *hachi hiaku*), 'eight hundred.' The letter changes which take place will be best understood from the numerous examples in § 32 and elsewhere.

2. The Japanese numerals when prefixed to nouns of Japanese origin lose the final syllable *tsū*.

Tsu is really an old possessive particle.

Examples.

Fūta hako.

Two boxes.

Mi tsutsumi.

Three parcels.

Yo hiro.

Four fathoms.

3. The possessive particle *no* is sometimes introduced between the numeral and the noun. Ex. *Fūtatsū no mono*, 'two things.'

4. The numeral is very often placed after the noun.

Examples.

Yama futatsū.

Two mountains.

Mikan yotsū.

Four oranges.

5. The numeral may stand by itself.

Example.

Ikutsū aru?

How many are there?

Jiu ichi gozarimasū.

There are eleven.

§ 32. AUXILIARY NUMERALS.—It is comparatively seldom that the numeral is joined immediately to the noun. What may be called Auxiliary Numerals are much in use. They correspond to the English phrases, ‘*six head of cattle*,’ ‘*four brace of partridges*,’ ‘*two pair of shoes*.’

Examples.

Kami ichimai.

One sheet of paper.

Hakimono issoku (for ichi soku).

One pair of shoes.

*Akindo jiu ichi nin.*Eleven merchants (*lit.* merchants—eleven men).

Most of these auxiliary numerals are of Chinese origin, and fall under Rule 1 of the preceding section. A few are Japanese words, and fall under Rule 2 as *kura hito tomai*, ‘one godown.’ They are commonly placed after the noun, but a construction similar to that described in Rule 3 is also admissible. Ex. *Sannin no akindo*, ‘three merchants.’

These numerals are in daily use, and a knowledge of some of them is absolutely necessary.

The most common are:—

FOR ANIMALS.	FOR MEN.	FOR BIRDS.
<i>Hiki.</i>	<i>Niu.</i>	<i>Wa.</i>
1. <i>Ip piki.</i>	<i>Ichu uin</i> or <i>hitori.</i>	<i>Ichu wa.</i>
2. <i>Ni hiki.</i>	<i>Ni uin</i> or <i>fütari.</i>	<i>Ni wa.</i>
3. <i>Sam biki.</i>	<i>Sau nin.</i>	<i>Sam ba.</i>
4. <i>Shi hiki.</i>	<i>Yottari</i> or <i>yo* uin.</i>	<i>Shi wa.</i>
5. <i>Go hiki.</i>	<i>Go nin.</i>	<i>Go wa.</i>
6. <i>Rop piki.</i>	<i>Roku nin.</i>	<i>Roku wa.</i>
7. <i>Shichi hiki.</i>	<i>Shichi nin.</i>	<i>Shichi wa.</i>
8. <i>Hachi hiki.</i>	<i>Hachi nin.</i>	<i>Hachi wa.</i>
9. <i>Ku hiki.</i>	<i>Ku nin.</i>	<i>Ku wa.</i>
10. <i>Jip piki.</i>	<i>Jiu uin.</i>	<i>Jip pa.</i>
<i>&c.</i>	<i>&c.</i>	<i>&c.</i>

FOR LONG AND ROUND ARTICLES, SUCH AS BOTTLES,
PENCILS, TREES, ETC.

Hon.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. <i>Ip pou.</i> | 2. <i>Ni hon.</i> | 3. <i>Sam bon.</i> | 4. <i>Shi hon.</i> |
| 5. <i>Go hon.</i> | 6. <i>Rop pou.</i> | 7. <i>Shichi hon.</i> | 8. <i>Hachi hon.</i> |
| 9. <i>Ku hon.</i> | 10. <i>Jip pon.</i> | <i>&c.</i> | |

FOR BROAD FLAT OBJECTS, SUCH AS DOLLARS, SHEETS OF
PAPER, CLOTHING, ETC.

Mai.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. <i>Ichu mai.</i> | 2. <i>Ni mai.</i> | 3. <i>Sam mai.</i> | 4. <i>Yo mai.</i> |
| 5. <i>Go mai.</i> | 6. <i>Roku mai.</i> | 7. <i>Shichi mai.</i> | 8. <i>Hachi mai.</i> |
| 9. <i>Ku mai.</i> | 10. <i>Jiu mai.</i> | <i>&c.</i> | |

* *Shi* is avoided in many combinations because it also means 'death,' a word of ill omen, and the Japanese numeral *yo* used instead before Chinese words.

FOR HOUSES. FOR SHIPS. GLASSES OF WINE, SHOES.
CUPS OF TEA, ETC.

<i>Ken.</i>	<i>Sō.</i>	<i>Hai.</i>	<i>Soku.</i>
1. <i>Ik ken.</i>	<i>Is sō.</i>	<i>Ip pai.</i>	<i>Is soku.</i>
2. <i>Ni ken.</i>	<i>Ni sō.</i>	<i>Ni hai.</i>	<i>Ni soku.</i>
3. <i>San gen.</i>	<i>San zō.</i>	<i>San bai.</i>	<i>San zoku.</i>
4. <i>Shi ken.</i>	<i>Shi sō.</i>	<i>Shi hai.</i>	<i>Shi soku.</i>
5. <i>Go ken.</i>	<i>Go sō.</i>	<i>Go hai.</i>	<i>Go soku.</i>
6. <i>Rok ken.</i>	<i>Roku sō.</i>	<i>Roku hai.</i>	<i>Roku soku.</i>
7. <i>Shichi ken.</i>	<i>Shichi sō.</i>	<i>Shichi hai.</i>	<i>Shichi soku.</i>
8. <i>Hachi ken.</i>	<i>Hachi sō.</i>	<i>Hachi hai.</i>	<i>Hachi soku.</i>
9. <i>Ku ken.</i>	<i>Ku sō.</i>	<i>Ku hai.</i>	<i>Ku soku.</i>
10. <i>Jik ken.</i>	<i>Jis sō.</i>	<i>Jip pai.</i>	<i>Jis soku.</i>
11. <i>Jiu ik ken.</i>	<i>Ec.</i>	<i>Ec.</i>	<i>Ec.</i>

FOR JINRIKISHA AND KAGO.

<i>Chō</i>	or	<i>Dai.</i>
<i>It chō</i>		<i>Ichī dai.</i>
<i>Ni chō</i>		<i>Ni dai.</i>
<i>San chō</i>		<i>San dai.</i>
<i>Shi chō</i>		<i>Yo dai.</i>
<i>Go chō</i>		<i>Go dai.</i>
<i>Roku chō</i>		<i>Roku dai.</i>
<i>Shichi chō</i>		<i>Shichi dai.</i>
<i>Hat chō</i>		<i>Hachi dai.</i>
<i>Ku chō</i>		<i>Ku dai.</i>
<i>Jit chō</i>		<i>Jiu dai.</i>

For carriages the numeral is *ichi riō*, *ni riō* etc.; for books (vols.) is *satsu*, *ni satsu*, (copies) *ichi bu*, *ni bu* etc.; for mats, *ichi jō*, *ni jō* etc.

§ 33. ORDINAL NUMBERS.—The ordinals are formed by prefixing the word *dai* or affixing *ban* to the Chinese numerals.

1st.	<i>Dai ichi</i>	or	<i>Ichiban.</i>
2nd.	<i>Dai ni</i>	,,	<i>Ni ban.</i>
3rd.	<i>Dai san</i>	,,	<i>Sam ban.</i>
4th.	<i>Dai shi</i>	,,	<i>Yo ban.</i>
5th.	<i>Dai go</i>	,,	<i>Go ban.</i>
	<i>&c.</i>		<i>&c.</i>

The ordinals precede the noun, the possessive particle *no* being introduced between.

Examples.

<i>Dai ichi no yaku.</i>	The first, or highest office.
<i>Ni ban no fune.</i>	The second ship.

Dai ichi, ichi ban mean literally ‘number one.’ *Me* is often added after *ban*, as *ni ban me no fune*, ‘the second ship.’

§ 34. FRACTIONS.—Fractional quantities are expressed in the following manner: 21-100ths is *hiaku bun no ni jiu ichi*, (lit. of one hundred parts twenty one.) The *no* is commonly omitted, and *bu* substituted for *bun*. Thus for ‘one third’ the speaker has a choice between *sam bun no ichi* and *sam bu ichi*. When there is no denominator expressed, it is understood that tenths are meant.

Examples.

<i>Hachi bu.</i>	Eight tenths.
<i>Shichi bu. sam bu ni wake-</i> having	Divide it into seven tenths and three tenths.
<i>te o kure.</i> divided give	

One half is *han*, or *ham bun*. One third and one fourth are sometimes *mitsū ichi* and *yotsū ichi*. These particular forms have been sanctioned by usage, but as a general rule Japanese and Chinese numerals cannot be combined in this way.

§ 35. Examples of Numerals.

Sono kasa wa ikura? He; How much is that umbrella?
 that umbrella how much
ippon wa gojissen de gozari- One is fifty sen but if you buy
 one piece fifty cents is three, I will make them one yen
masū ga; sanbon o kai twenty sen.
 three pieces (hon.) buy
nasareba, ichi yen nijissen ni
 if do one twenty cents to
itashimashō.
 will make

Hito tsutsumi ni hiaku There are one hundred (dollars,
 one package in hundred shirts, or other flat objects,) in
mai dzntsn haitte imasū. each package.
 piece each having entered is

Sore wa fūta tsūki maye no That is a thing of two
 that two month before months ago.
koto da.
 thing is

Mina de ikutsū? How many altogether?
 altogether how many

Nanatsū gozarimasū. There are seven.

Konueichi dora no sōba Have you heard what the
 to-day dollar rate of ex- rate of exchange for dollars is
wo kiita ka? to-day?
 change have heard ?

He, hiaku mai ni hiaku Yes, it is 110 yen for 100
 Yes, hundred piece in hundred dollars.
jiu yen de gozarimasū.
 ten are

Kore yori nan' ri hodo aru? How many ri is it from here?
 this from what quantity is

<i>Shichi hachi ri hoka</i> (or <i>shika</i>) seven eight other <i>wa gozarimasenū.</i> is not	It is not more than seven or eight <i>ri</i> .
<i>Ni san gen.</i> two three houses	Two or three houses.
<i>Shi go nichi.</i>	Four or five days.
<i>Nan' doki desū?</i> or <i>Nan' ji desū?</i>	What o'clock is it?
<i>Kare kore yoji de gozarimasū.</i> that this	It is just about four o'clock.
<i>Iku iro arimasū ka?</i> how many colours are ?	How many kinds are there?
<i>Sōtai de kokono iro gozarimasū.</i> all in nine colours there are	In all, there are nine kinds.
<i>Midzu wo hito kuchi kurero.</i> Water one mouth give	Give me a mouthful of water.
<i>Hitotsū no samatage ga aru.</i> one obstacle there is	There is one obstacle.
<i>Yū-nin to-iro.</i> 10 men 10 colour	As many men, as many minds.

CHAPTER VI.

THE VERB.

§ 36. The verb in Japanese has no means of expressing distinctions of number or, except indirectly, of person. *Kasu*, for instance, may mean, 'I lend,' 'thou lendest,' 'he lends,' 'we, you, or they lend,' according to circumstances.

In the spoken language there are two conjugations of verbs. The following table shows the terminations of the principal parts in each conjugation:—

	CONJ. I.	CONJ. II.
Stem.....	<i>i</i>	<i>e</i> or <i>i</i>
Base for Negative and Future forms	<i>a</i>	<i>e</i> or <i>i</i>
Present Indicative	<i>u</i>	<i>eru</i> or <i>iru</i>
Base for Conditional forms	<i>e</i>	<i>ere</i> or <i>ire</i>

It is not altogether arbitrarily that these conjugations have been termed the 'first' and the 'second.' The great majority of underived verbs are conjugated according to the first conjugation; all passive and most causative and other derivative verbs belong to the second.

§ 37. Table showing the formation of the principal parts in different verbs:—

	CONJUGATION I.								CONJUG. II.	
	lend	wait	be	write	pour	end	read	call	eat	can
Stem	<i>kashi</i>	<i>machi</i>	<i>ari</i>	<i>kaki</i>	<i>tsugi</i>	<i>shimai</i>	<i>yomi</i>	<i>yobi</i>	<i>tabe</i>	<i>deki</i>
Neg. Base...	<i>kasa</i>	<i>mata</i>	<i>ara</i>	<i>kaka</i>	<i>tsuga</i>	<i>shimawa</i>	<i>yoma</i>	<i>yoba</i>	<i>tabe</i>	<i>deki</i>
Pres. Indic..	<i>kasu</i>	<i>matsu</i>	<i>aru</i>	<i>kaku</i>	<i>tsugu</i>	<i>shimau</i>	<i>yomu</i>	<i>yobu</i>	<i>taberu</i>	<i>dekiru</i>
Con. Base...	<i>kase</i>	<i>mate</i>	<i>are</i>	<i>kake</i>	<i>tsuge</i>	<i>shimaye</i>	<i>yome</i>	<i>yobe</i>	<i>tabere</i>	<i>dekire</i>

As the Japanese language does not possess the sounds *tu*, *ti* and *si*, *tsu*, *chi* and *shi* are substituted wherever they are required by the conjugation. This will explain several apparent irregularities in the above table.

The conjugation of *shimau* would be *shimarwi*, *shimawa*, *shimawu*, *shimarwe*, but, as is explained in § 1, *wi*, *wu* and *we* are unknown syllables in Japanese, being replaced by *i*, *u* and *ye*.

§ 38. To each of the principal parts of the verb, certain particles or terminations are annexed. In this way forms are produced in some degree similar to the moods and tenses of European grammars. These terminations are shown in the annexed tables.

It will be observed that in most cases they are merely tacked on to the verb without any change. This is what is called 'agglutination,' and owing to the prevalence of this method in Japanese it has been rightly called an agglutinative language. There are however several cases where something more than mere 'tacking on' has taken place. The future, *kasō*, which contains three elements, closely welded together, is an example. *Kasō* is for *kas+a+mu*, the root+sign of neg. base+future particle. *Matta*, the past tense of *matsu*, 'to wait,' is another case where the original elements have been so consolidated together as to be quite indistinguishable on a superficial examination. *Matta* is for *mach+i+te+ar+u*, i.e. the root+sign of stem+sign of participle+root of verb 'to be'+sign of indic. mood.

In some cases the terminations treated of in this chapter are really identical with particles described in Chapter IX.

Those readers who prefer the more old fashioned style of conjugation according to moods and tenses are referred to the table given at the end of this chapter, but they are recommended to master at least the principle of the formation of the various tenses before proceeding further.

§ 39.

CONJUGATION I.

Kasu, to lend.

Stem	<i>Kashi</i> , lend.
Past Participle	<i>Kashī te</i> , having lent or lending.
Past Tense	„ <i>ta</i> , (he) lent or has lent.
Conditional of do. . .	„ <i>tareba</i> , if or when (he) lent, or has lent.
Hypothetical of do. . .	„ <i>taraba</i> , if (he) had lent.
Probable Past	„ <i>tarō</i> , (he) probably lent.
Alternative Form. . . .	„ <i>tari</i> , at one time lending.
Concessive Past	„ <i>taredo</i> , though (he) lent.
Desiderative Adj.	„ <i>tai</i> , (he) wishes to lend.
Polite Form	„ <i>masū</i> , (he) lends.
Negative Base	<i>Kasa</i> .
Neg. of Pres. Indic. . .	<i>Kasa nū</i> , (he) does not lend.
Negative Past	„ <i>nanda</i> , (he) did not lend.
Neg. Conditional	„ <i>neba</i> , if (he) does not lend.
Neg. Hypothetical ..	„ <i>zu ba</i> , if (he) were not to lend.
Neg. Concessive	„ <i>nedo</i> , though (he) does not lend.
Neg. Participle	„ <i>de</i> or <i>zu</i> , not lending.
Hypothetical	„ <i>ba</i> , if (he) were to lend.
Neg. Adjective	„ <i>nai</i> , (he) does not lend.
Future	<i>Kasō</i> , (he) will lend.
Present Indicative ..	<i>Kasu</i> , (he) lends.
Neg. Imperative	<i>Kasu na</i> , do not lend.
Neg. Future	„ <i>mai</i> , (he) will not lend.
Conditional Base	<i>Kase</i> .
Imperative	<i>Kase</i> , lend.
Conditional	„ <i>ba</i> , if (he) lend.
Concessive.	„ <i>do</i> , though (he) lend.

§ 40.

CONJUGATION II.

Taberu, to eat.

Stem	<i>Tabe</i> , eat.
Past Participle	<i>Tabe te</i> , having eaten or eating.
Past Tense	„ <i>ta</i> , (he) ate.
Conditional of do. .	„ <i>tareba</i> , if or when (he) ate, or has eaten.
Hypothetical of do. .	„ <i>taraba</i> , if (he) had eaten.
Probable Past	„ <i>tarō</i> , (he) has probably eaten.
Alternative Form....	„ <i>tari</i> , at one time eating.
Concessive Past	„ <i>taredo</i> , though (he) ate.
Desiderative Adj.	„ <i>tai</i> , (he) wishes to eat.
Polite Form	„ <i>masū</i> , (he) eats.
Imperative	„ <i>ro</i> , eat !
Negative Base	<i>Tabe</i> .
Neg. Pres. Indic.	<i>Tabe nū</i> , (he) does not eat.
Neg. Past Indic.	„ <i>nanda</i> , (he) did not eat.
Neg. Conditional	„ <i>neba</i> , if (he) do not eat.
Neg. Hypothetical ..	„ <i>zuba</i> , if (he) were not to eat.
Neg. Concessive	„ <i>nedo</i> , though (he) does not eat.
Neg. Participle	„ <i>de</i> or <i>zu</i> , not eating.
Hypothetical	„ <i>ba</i> , if (he) were to eat.
Neg. Adjective	„ <i>nai</i> , (he) does not eat.
Neg. Future	„ <i>mai</i> , (he) will not eat.
Future	„ <i>yō</i> , (he) will eat.
Present Indicative ..	<i>Taberu</i> , (he) eats.
Neg. Imperative	<i>Taberu na</i> , do not eat.
Conditional Base	<i>Tabere</i> .
Conditional	<i>Tabere ba</i> , if (he) eat.
Concessive	„ <i>do</i> , though (he) eat.

§ 41. The following examples show the letter-changes which take place when the stems of verbs of the first conjugation ending in *chi*, *ri*, *ki*, *gi*, *i* preceded by a vowel, *mi* or *bi* come before the terminations *te*, *ta*, *tareba*, *tara*, *taraba*, *tarō*, *tari*, and *taredo*.

Machi-te becomes *matte*, *machita matta*, etc.

Ari-te „ *atte*.

Kaki-te „ *kaite*.

Tsugi-te „ *tsuide* or *tsuite*.

Shimai-te „ *shimatte*.

Omoi-te „ *omotte*.

Yomi-te „ *yonde*.

Yobi-te „ *yonde*.

Exception:—*Iki-te* (*iku* ‘to go’) becomes *itte* not *iite*.

§ 42. IRREGULAR VERBS. *Kuru* ‘to come,’ *suru* ‘to do’ and the polite auxiliary *masū* are somewhat irregular. Their conjugation is given below.

For the future of *kuru*, *koyō* is best. *Kiyō*, which is also used, is not so good. *Kō* is sometimes heard in the phrase *itte kō ka*, ‘having gone shall I come.’

Instead of *shō*, the future of *suru*, ‘to do,’ *seyō* is sometimes heard, and for the negative future *semai*, some people say *sumai* or *shimai*. But these forms are less correct than those given in the tables.

Masū has no desiderative form. Instead of *ikima-shitai*, we must say *ikitō gozaimasū* ‘I wish to go.’ *Mase* (imperative) is often pronounced *mashi* by careless speakers. *Masuru* is more formal, and less common than *masū*.

Masū is not now in use as a separate word, but only combined with other verbs to form polite tenses.

§ 43.

Kuru, to come.

Stem	<i>Ki</i> .	come.
Past Participle....	<i>Ki te</i>	coming or having come.
Past Tense	„ <i>ta</i>	(he) came, or (he) has come.
Conditional of do. ..	„ <i>tareba</i>	if or when (he) came.
Hypothetical of do.	„ <i>taraba</i>	if (he) had come.
Probable Past	„ <i>tarō</i>	(he) has probably come.
Alternative	„ <i>tari</i>	at one time coming.
Concessive of Past.	„ <i>taredo</i>	although (he) came.
Desiderative Adj. ..	„ <i>tai</i>	(he) wishes to come.
Polite Form	„ <i>masū</i>	(he) comes.
Negative Base	<i>Ko</i>	—————
Neg. of Pres. Indic.	<i>Ko nū</i>	(he) does not come.
Neg. of Past Indic.	„ <i>nanda</i>	(he) did not come.
Neg. of Conditional.	„ <i>neba</i>	if (he) does not come.
Neg. of Hypotheset.	„ <i>zuba</i>	should (he) not come.
Neg. of Concessive.	„ <i>nedo</i>	though (he) do not come.
Neg. Participle	„ <i>de, zu</i>	not coming, or without coming.
Hypothetical	„ <i>ba</i>	should (he) come.
Neg. Adjective	„ <i>nai</i>	(he) does not come.
Neg. of Future	„ <i>mai</i>	(he) will not come.
Future.....	<i>Kō</i> or <i>koyō</i>	(he) will come.
Imperative	<i>Koi</i>	come !
Present Indicative..	<i>Kuru</i>	(he) comes.
Neg. Imperative ..	<i>Kuru na</i>	do not come !
Conditional Base ..	<i>Kure</i>	—————
Conditional	<i>Kure-ba</i>	if (he) comes.
Concessive	„ <i>do</i>	though (he) comes.

§ 44.

Suru, to do.

Stem	<i>Shi</i>	do.
Past Participle	<i>Shi te</i>	doing or having done.
Past Tense	„ <i>ta</i>	(he) did or has done.
Conditional of do. ..	„ <i>tareba</i>	if or since (he) did.
Hypothetical of do.	„ <i>taraba</i>	if (he) had done.
Probable Past	„ <i>tarō</i>	(he) probably did.
Alternative	„ <i>tari</i>	at one time doing.
Concessive Past ..	„ <i>taredo</i>	though (he) did.
Desiderative Adj. ..	„ <i>tai</i>	(he) wishes to do.
Polite Form	„ <i>masū</i>	(he) does.
Imperative	„ <i>ro</i>	do!
Neg. Adjective	„ <i>nai</i>	(he) does not or will not do.
Negative Base	<i>Se.</i>	—————
Neg. of Pres. Indic.	<i>Se nū</i>	(he) does not do.
Neg. of Past Indic.	„ <i>nanda</i>	(he) did not.
Neg. of Conditional.	„ <i>neba</i>	if (he) does not.
Neg. of Hypothetical	„ <i>zuba</i>	should (he) not do.
Neg. of Concessive.	„ <i>nedo</i>	though (he) do not.
Neg. Participle	„ <i>de</i> or <i>zu</i>	not doing, or without doing.
Hypothetical	„ <i>ba</i>	should (he) do.
Neg. Future	„ <i>mai</i>	(he) will not do.
Future	<i>Shō</i>	(he) will do.
Pres. Indicative....	<i>Suru</i>	(he) does.
Neg. Imperative ..	<i>Suru na</i>	do not!
Conditional Base ..	<i>Sure</i>	—————
Conditional	<i>Sure ba</i>	if (he) does.
Concessive	„ <i>do</i>	though (he) does.

§ 45.

Masū, to be.

Stem	<i>Mashi</i>	be.
Past Participle	<i>Mashi te</i>	being or having been.
Past Tense	„ <i>ta</i>	(he) was or has been.
Conditional of do. ..	„ <i>tareba</i>	if or since (he) was.
Hypothetical of do.	„ <i>taraba</i>	if (he) had been.
Probable Past	„ <i>tarō</i>	(he) probably was.
Alternative	„ <i>tari</i>	at one time being.
Concessive Past ..	„ <i>taredo</i>	though (he) was.
Desiderative Adj. ..	Wanting	_____
Polite Form	Wanting	_____
Negative Base	<i>Mase</i>	_____
Neg. of Pres. Indic.	<i>Mase-nū</i>	(he) is not.
Neg. of Past Indic.	„ <i>nanda</i>	(he) was not.
Neg. of Conditional.	„ <i>neba</i>	if (he) is not.
Neg. of Hypothetical	„ <i>zuba</i>	should (he) not be.
Neg. of Concessive.	„ <i>nedo</i>	though (he) is not.
Neg. Participle	„ <i>de</i> or <i>zu</i>	not being.
Hypothetical	„ <i>ba</i>	should (he) be.
Neg. Adjective	Wanting	_____
Future.....	<i>Mashō</i>	(he) will be.
Imperative	<i>Mase</i>	be!
Present Indicative..	<i>Masū</i> or <i>masuru</i>	(he) is.
Neg. Imperative ..	<i>Masū-na!</i>	do not be!
Neg. of Future	„ <i>mai</i>	(he) will not be.
Conditional Base ..	<i>Masure</i>	_____
Conditional	<i>Masure-ba</i>	if (he) is.
Concessive	„ <i>do</i>	though (he) is.

§ 46. THE STEM* OR INDEFINITE FORM. *Kashi, tabe.*

1. As will have been seen from the above tables, the stem is used as a base to which some of the terminations are added.

2. The stem is used to form compounds with nouns, adjectives, or other verbs.

Examples.

<i>Kashiya.</i>	'A house to let,' from <i>kashi</i> , stem of <i>kasu</i> , 'to lend,' and <i>ya</i> , 'a house.'
<i>Kimono.</i>	'Clothes,' from <i>ki</i> , stem of <i>kiru</i> , 'to clothe,' and <i>mono</i> , 'a thing.'
<i>Migurushi.</i>	'Ugly,' from <i>mi</i> , stem of <i>miru</i> , 'to see,' and <i>kurushi</i> , painful, 'distressing.'
<i>Arigatai.</i>	'It is difficult to be' (I am much obliged), from <i>ari</i> , stem of <i>aru</i> , 'to be' and <i>katai</i> , 'hard, 'difficult.'
<i>Buchikorosu.</i>	'To beat to death,' from <i>buchi</i> , stem of <i>butsu</i> , 'to beat,' and <i>korosu</i> , 'to kill.'
<i>Shiageru.</i>	'To finish,' from <i>shi</i> , stem of <i>suru</i> , 'to do,' and <i>ageru</i> , 'to raise.'
<i>Sora wa kumotte imasū</i> sky clouded is	The sky is clouded; it looks like rain.
<i>kara, furi-sōna ambai desū.</i> because fall state	

* The form which in previous editions of this work was termed the Root is now called the Stem or Indefinite Form for reasons which have been very convincingly put by Mr. B. H. Chamberlain in a short paper read before the Asiatic Society of Japan, to which I am indebted for this improvement. It is possible, however, that such stems as *kashi* are after all really roots, the *i* not being a termination but merely a sound added in order to comply with the rule that in Japanese every syllable must end with a vowel.

Yō sumi-shidai ni. As soon as my business is
business finish order in finished.

Deki shidai ni okurimashō. I will send it as soon as it is
is made order will send made.

Furi-sōna (for *furi-sō-naru*), *sumi-shidai* and *deki-shidai*
in these sentences should be regarded as compounds.

3. The stem is often a noun.

Examples.

O kamai nasaimasuna. Please don't mind.
(hon.) care do not

O wakari mo You will probably not under-
(hon.) understanding stand, but—
arimasūmai ga. —
will not be but

Mō o kayeri ni natta. He has already gone away.
already return has become

Naka-naka o kiki-ire He utterly refused to listen to
middle-middle listen-take-in me.
ga nakatta.
was not

Kono shina mochi wa yoro- This article wears well.
this article hold is
shī.
good

Shimai ni natta. It is finished.
end to has become

Mi ni ikimashīta. I went to see.
see to went

Kai ni kimashīta. I have come to buy.
buy to come

Cha wo nomi nagara. Whilst drinking tea.
tea drink whilst

Negative tenses are formed by prefixing the stem followed by the particle *wa* or *mo* to the negative forms of the verbs *suru* or *itasu*, 'to do.' These forms are more emphatic than the corresponding simple tenses of the verb,

and are in very common use. *Wa* in this position is commonly pronounced *ya*.

Examples.

<i>Kono minato ni kakureta</i> harbour hidden	Are there no hidden rocks in this harbour?
<i>iwa ari wa (or ya) shinai ka?</i> rock is do not ?	
<i>Machi wa (or ya) shimasenü.</i> wait do not	I won't wait.
<i>Daremo ori wa itashimasenü.</i> any one remain does not	There is nobody here.
<i>Kamai ya shinai.</i> care don't	I don't care.
<i>Mada ki ya shimasümai.</i> yet come will not do	He can't have come yet.
<i>Shini wa itashimasümai.</i> die will not do	He will not die.

4. The Stem is the subject of a rule of Syntax which is very important in the written language, and is occasionally exemplified in the spoken language.

Rule. When two or more consecutive clauses of a sentence contain verbs in the same mood and tense, the last verb only takes the distinctive termination of the mood and tense, and all those which precede are put in the stem or indefinite form, so called because it has no mood or tense of its own. In the case of Negative Forms, the indefinite form is the participle in *zu*.

This rule is the counterpart for verbs of the rule given for Adjectives in Chap. VII.

Examples.

<i>Mame wo makeba, mame ga</i> beans if sow beans	If you sow beans, beans grow, and if you sow hemp seed,
<i>haye, asa no tane wo makeba,</i> grow hemp seed if sow	hemp grows.
<i>asa ga dekiru.</i> hemp becomes.	

<i>Watakūshi no yōna bimbō-</i>	A poor man like me buys
I sort of poor	when he has money, and does
<i>nin wa zeni no aru toki ni wa</i>	not buy when he has none.
man cash is time	
<i>kai, nai toki wa, kawanai.</i>	
buy not time do not buy	

<i>Tōkiō no hō ye o ide da to iu</i>	There are people who say
side go say	that he is going to Tokio, and
<i>hito mo ari, yappari uchi ni</i>	it is also said that he is going
people are still home at	to stay at home.
<i>o ide da to mo iu.</i>	
also say	

<i>Miredomo, miyezu; kikedo-</i>	Though they look, they can-
though see can't see though	not see; though they listen, they
<i>mo kikoyenai.</i>	cannot hear.
hear cannot hear	

The student should not attempt to imitate this construction, which is not very common in ordinary conversation. Instead of *haye, kai*, it is better to say *hayeru ga, kau ga*. For *ari*, *areba* is better, and for *miyezu, miyenai*.

§ 47. THE PAST PARTICIPLE. *Kashite, tabete.*

The termination *te* of the past participle is really the stem of an obsolete verb *tsuru* 'to finish.' This accounts for its being occasionally like other stems used as a noun, as in the phrase *shitte no tōri* 'as you are aware.' It also follows that such phrases as *matte oru*, 'he is waiting,' are really examples of the rule of syntax given in the preceding section, *matte* being the Indefinite Form.

The term Past Participle is not free from objection, as this is by no means the only use of this form. It must sometimes be rendered by the present participle, and it sometimes has no reference to time, but describes the manner of the action of the verb which follows.

Examples.

- Doko ye itte kita?* Where has he been to?
where having gone has come
- Motte kite age-* I will bring it for you.
having taken having come I
- mashō.*
will offer
- Kami wo kitte moratta.* I got my hair cut.
hair having cut received
- Dare ka Yokohama made* I want somebody to go to
somebody as far as Yokohama for me.
itte moraitai.
having gone I wish to receive
- Sono hagaki wo yonde* What did he say when he
that post-card having read read that post-card?
nan'to itta?
what said
- Mūma ni wa notte miro; hito* Try a horse by riding him;
horse riding see man try a man by associating with
ni wa sotte miro. him.
associating see
- Yōji ga atte no tagiō.* A journey on business.
business being journey
- Tatte mo suwatte mo, neda* It is as cheap sitting as
standing sitting price standing.
wa onaji koto.
same thing
- O furo ni itte mo* May I go to the bath?
bath having gone
- yoroshiu gozarimasū ka?*
good is ?
- Haitte mo daiji* It does not matter, even if
having entered great thing you come (or go) in.
nai.
is not
- Itte shimattā.* He has gone away.
having gone has finished
- Kashi wo tabete shimatta.* He has eaten all the cakes.
cakes eating has finished

Amari tabete wa biōki ni You will become ill if you
too much ill eat too much.

naru.
become

The last example shows that the Past Participle with *wa* added may be used as equivalent to the Conditional Form in *eba*. *Te wa* is in the common Tokio dialect pronounced *cha*. *Te wa* has not always the force of the Conditional.

Example.

Nete wa imasenū. He is not gone to bed.
having lain down remains not

Note the difference in meaning between *kashite kara*, 'after lending,' and *kashita kara*, 'because he lent.'

§ 48. THE PAST TENSE. *Kashita, tabeta*.

The *ta* of the past tense is a shortened form of *taru*, which is itself contracted for *te-aru*, *te* being the termination of the past participle, and *aru* the verb 'to be.'

In the written language *taru* has a perfect signification, the simple past tense being indicated by the particle *shi* or *ki* added to the stem. These latter forms are obsolete in the spoken language, where *ta* is oftener a simple past than a perfect, although the latter use is not unknown. *Yokohama ye itta* may mean, either 'he went to Yokohama,' or 'he has gone to Yokohama.' If it is desired to bring out the perfect signification distinctly, the past participle with *oru* or *iru* is employed, as *Yokohama ye itte oru*, *itte iru* or *itteru*, 'he has gone to Yokohama,' lit. 'having gone to Yokohama he remains.'

Like the other tenses of the Indicative Mood, the Past Tense may stand to other words in the relation (1), of a Verb, as *ano hito wa kita*, 'he came or has come,' (2),

of an Adjective,* as *kita hito*, 'the came man' i.e. 'the man who has come,' or (3), of a Noun, as *kita ni sōi nai* 'there is no mistake about his having come.'

Examples of the Past Tense.

1. As a Verb.

Kiō kita.
to-day came

He came to-day.

Dō shimashita?
how has done

What has happened to him?

The past tense is sometimes used where in English the present is preferred, as *wakarimashita* 'I understand.'

2. As an Adjective.

Kono aida kashita kane.
this interval lent money

The money I lent some days ago.

Kesa tabemashita nashi.
this morning ate pear

The pears I ate this morning.

Kionen no fuyu watakushi no
last year winter my
tokoro ni kita hito.
place came man

The man who came to my place in the winter of last year.

Kane wo tameta uye de
money collected upon
kuni ni kayuru.
country returns

He is going back to his country after he has amassed some money.

The past tense, as an adjective, is frequently followed by the particle *no*.

Examples.

Nita no yori wa yaketa no
boiled than roast
yoroshii gozarimasu.
good is

I prefer roast to boiled.

Shinda no ja nai ka?
dead is not ?

Is it not a dead one ?

Ima jibun maitta no ga
now time came
warui ka?
is bad ?

Am I wrong to have come at this time ?

* Cf. § 28 Relative Pronoun.

Shimibun no koto de It seems they have come
 newspaper thing about the newspaper.
kimashita sō desū.
 come it is

3. As a Noun.

Itta ga yokatta. I wish I had gone ('I am glad I
 the having gone was good went' would be *itta no wa yokatta*).

Maketa ni chigai There is no mistake about his
 the being beaten mistake having been beaten.
wa nai.
 is not

Tori-otoshita wo mireba. When I looked at what he
 take dropped when saw. had dropped.

Hiroi-totte kureta What sort of a person was it
 pick up having taken gave who picked it up for me?
wa dō in hito de atta?
 how called man was

Takke, a contraction for *tari-keru* of the written language, is sometimes employed as a sort of past termination. It is however used only as a verb, and not as an adjective or noun, and generally indicates that the speaker is in doubt or trying to remember.

Examples.

Ano otoko wa nan' to What *was* that man's name?
 that man what
mōshimashitakke?
 called

Ā! sayō deshītakke! Ah! that is how it was!
 ah! thus it was

Chotto! nan' to ka iimashi- I say! what is this your
 a little what called name is? Shall I say O Kane?
takke; moshi o Kane don ka?
 suppose ?

Don shows that it is a servant who is addressed.

§ 49. THE CONDITIONAL AND THE HYPOTHETICAL FORMS OF THE PAST TENSE. *Kashitareba, tabetareba.*

Tareba, tāraba are for *te areba, te araba*. *Tareba* is commonly still further contracted into *tara*.

There was originally a distinction between *tareba* and *taraba*, the former relating to an event which has actually happened or is probable, the use of the latter implying that the event has not happened at all, or is put as a mere supposition. But this distinction is now lost and both forms are used indiscriminately, there being a tendency for *taraba* to fall out of use.

Kashitareba may mean not only 'if he lent,' but 'if he* had lent,' 'if he shall have lent,' 'since he has lent,' 'when he lent,' 'when he had lent,' 'when he shall have lent.'

The compound tense *kashita nara* is very generally used in much the same sense as *kashitareba*. *Nara* is here for *nareba*, the Conditional Present of *naru*, 'to be.'

Examples of *tareba*, *taraba*, *tara* and *ta nara*.

<i>Sore ga wakattareba,</i> that when have understood	If (or when) we have understood that, the rest is easy.
<i>ato wa yasui.</i> rest is easy	

<i>Tōkiō ye ikimashitareba</i> when I have gone	As soon as I have gone to Tokyo, I will order some.
<i>chūmon shimashō.</i> order will do	

<i>Sō mōshimashitareba, mina</i> so when I said all	When I said so, they all flew into a passion.
<i>okorimashita.</i> flew into a passion	

<i>Benten wo tootara kaji ga</i> when passed fire	When I passed Benten a fire broke out.
<i>dekimashita.</i> was made	

<i>Ittaraba, kayō na koto</i> if had gone this kind of thing	If he had gone, nothing of this kind could have happened.
<i>wa dekinai hadzu de</i> not become necessity	
<i>arimashita.</i> was	

* It may be well to repeat here a remark which has been already made, viz., that the Japanese Verb has no person, and that where the pronoun 'he' is introduced in the English version, any other pronoun would do as well.

- Kitaraba taihen da.* It would be a terrible thing if
if should come great change is he came.
- Shinimashîtareba dō suru?* What would you do, if he died?
if died how do
- Oya ga shinimashitara dō* If his parents had died, what
parents if died how would he have done?
shimashîtārō?
would have done
- Isshoni kitareba yok'atta.* It would have been well if he
together if had come good was had come along with us.
- O! dare ka to omottara,* Oh! I wondered who it was.
oh! who while I thought Mr. Fujita?
- Fujita kun ka.*
Mr. ?
- Iwanū to mōshitara,* I thought he would not tell,
not say that when he said
when he had once said he
kanarazu iumai to would not.
certainly will not say that
zonjimashita.
thought
- Kowashita nara, naze kowa-* If you broke it, why not let
broke if why broke me know that you broke it?
shita to watakūshi ni koto-
me to explana-
wari wo iwanai ka?
tion not say ?

§ 50. THE PROBABLE PAST, OR PERFECT FUTURE. *Ka-shitārō, tabetarō.*

The termination *tarō* of this tense is a contraction for *te arō*, *arō* being the future of *aru* 'to be.'

It is little used as a noun or adjective, although theoretically it might be so employed.

Examples.

- Mō shimai ni narimashī-* It is probably (or will be)
already finish will have finished by this time.
tarō.
become

<i>Dō iu wake de gozari-</i> how called reason will have	What could have been the reason?
<i>mashitarō?</i> been	
<i>Kimashitarō ka?</i>	Do you think he has come?
<i>Detarō.</i>	He has probably gone out.
<i>Sazo go taikutsū de gozari-</i> surely ennui will have	You must surely have found the time long.
<i>mashitarō.</i> been	

§ 51. THE ALTERNATIVE FORM. *Kashitari, tabetari.*

The termination *tari* of this form is a contraction for *te ari*.

A Verb in this form is nearly always accompanied by one or more other verbs in the same form.

Examples.

<i>Oya ni kokorodzūkai kake-</i> parents anxiety hung	He reformed his unfilial conduct in now giving anxiety to
<i>tari, oya wo nakasetari no fu-</i> make weep un-	his parents, and now making them weep.
<i>kō wo aratameta.</i> filial conduct reformed	

<i>Kono ame ga futtari yandari</i> this rain falling stopping	I don't like this weather, when it is alternately raining and leaving off.
<i>suru tenki wa ki ni iranai.</i> do weather mind not enter	

<i>Tenugui ni tsutsundari tamoto</i> towel wrapping up sleeve	Wrapping up some in his towel and putting others into his sleeve.
<i>ye iretari shite.</i> putting in doing	

<i>Jitsu ni negattari kanattari</i> truly begging granting	Indeed it is a case of no sooner asked for than granted.
<i>de gozarimasū.</i> is	

<i>Anata wa hito wo koroshita-</i> you people killing	If you have no wish to commit murder or robbery.
<i>ri zoku wo hataraku kokoro wa</i> robbery work heart	
<i>arimasenū to.</i> is not if	

Midzu wo kundari nani ka Please draw water for me,
 water drawing something and the like.
shite o kure.
 doing give

The termination *tari* originally had no alternative meaning, and in some of the above phrases the alternative force is not very evident.

§ 52. THE CONCESSIVE PAST. *Kashitaredo, tabetaredo.*

This form is not much used, being replaced by *kashīta to iyedo*, lit. 'though one say that (he) lent,' or more commonly still, by *kashīta keredo*. *Mo* 'even' is often added to all these forms. 'Though' is the correct translation of the concessive terminations but it is usually more convenient to render them in English by placing 'but' at the beginning of the subsequent clause.

Example.

Yohodo maye ni kane wo I lent him money a long
 much before money time ago, but he has not
kashita keredo, mada kayeshi- returned it yet.
 lent although yet returned
masen.
 not

Kashīte mo is also much used with nearly the same meaning, but it is of no special tense, and may be either present, past or future.

§ 53. DESIDERATIVE ADJECTIVE. *Kashitai, tabetai.*
 See Chap. VII.

§ 54. THE POLITE FORM. *Kashimasu, tabemasu.* The conjugation of this form is given in § 45. For its use, see Chap. XII.

§ 55. THE NEGATIVE BASE. *Kasa, tabe* are not in use as separate words. This form has no meaning by itself.

§ 56. THE NEGATIVE PRESENT INDICATIVE. *Kasanū*, *tabenū*.

The final *u* of this form is inaudible, except when very distinct pronunciation is aimed at. The Japanese themselves often omit it in writing the spoken language.

Instead of this form, the Tokio dialect generally prefers the Negative Adjective *kasanaï*, *tabenaï*. (See Chap. VII.)

Like the other tenses of the Indicative Mood, the Negative Present may be either a verb, an adjective or a noun. (See remarks on the Past Tense.)

Examples.

1. As a Verb.

Kane ga dekinū to, hō- If money is not procured,
money is not made if all there will be duns coming from
bō kara kaketori ga kuru d'arō. all quarters.
sides from dun come will

Shiranū. I don't know.

Are kiri (pron. *arekkiri*) I have never seen him since.
that cut off

aimasenū.
not meet

(The last example shows that this form is sometimes used where we have a past tense.)

Sora! warawanū to mōshi- There! have you not laughed
that! not laugh having after having said you would not?
te; waratta de wa nai ka?
said laughed (pred.) is not?

(This example illustrates the principle that in Japanese there are no special forms for indirect narration. If a man says *warawanū* 'I won't laugh' the same word *warawanū* is used in repeating what he said, though in English we change 'will' into 'would.' For *warawanū* as a future see the section on the Future Form).

2. As an Adjective.

Shiranū koto wa gozarima- He certainly knows.
not-know thing is
senū.
not

Shiranū koto aru mono Don't tell me you don't know.
not-know thing existing thing
ka? (vulgarly *monka*).
is?

Dekinū toki wa shikata If it can't be done, there is no
not-can-do time do-manner help for it.
ga nai.
is not

Shiranū hito. A man whom I don't know.
(also, a man who does not know.)

Yeigo wakaranū A man who does not under-
English words not-understand stand English.
hito.
man

Ichī nen mo tatanū Before even a year had passed.
one year even not-stand
uchi ni.
within

3. As a Noun.

Shirimasenū de gozaimasū. I don't know (a very humble
not-know is form of expression used by people
of the lower classes to their
superiors).

Dōmo shi ya shi nai kara You needn't run away, I won't
any how do do not because do anything to you.
nigenū de mo ii.
the not-running-away even is good.

O ki ni iranū zo Correct what displeases you
(hon.) mind not-enter (in me).
o naoshi nasare.
mend do

A number of Compound Tenses are formed by adding
de arō, *de atta*, etc., to the Negative Form (or the Neg.
Adj.) taken as a noun.

Examples.

Shiranū d'arō. He probably does not know.
not-knowing will be

Kamawanū d'attarō. He probably did not care.
not-caring probably was

§ 57. THE NEGATIVE PAST. *Kasananda*, *tabenanda*. This
form is usually replaced in the Tokio dialect by *kasanakatta*,
tabenakatta, the predicate form of the negative adjectives

(*kasanaku tabenaku*) combined with the past tense of *aru*, 'to be,' the *u* final being elided before the *a* of *aru*.

Kasanū (or *kasanai*) *de atta* may also be used to express the same meaning.

Examples.

Ikimasenanda.

I did not go.

Sonnani yasuku wa urananda
so cheap did-not-sell
(or *uranakatta*).

I did not sell it so cheap as that.

Hanashi ni ukarete ki ga
talk on floated mind
tsukananda.
not-stick

I was so taken up by the conversation that I did not notice it.

A Japanese often uses the negative of the present tense or the negative adjective where the past seems to us more suitable. Thus, in answer to the question, Did you go? *O ide nasatta ka?* the reply will very likely be, *Ikimasenū*, for 'I did not go.'

This is particularly true in the case of indirect clauses or where the Negative Past, if used, would be an adjective or a noun.

Examples.

Chūmon shita ka senū ka to
order did ? do not ?
in koto wo hanashite
called thing talking
otta.
remained

They were discussing the question of whether it had been ordered or not. (Note that the Japanese prefers the Active to the Passive construction).

Kiō made itoma wo negawa-
to-day until leave not-
nai mono.
request person

Those who have not resigned up till to-day.

From the Negative Past are formed a Negative Past Alternative, *kasanandari*, *tabenandari*, a Negative Past Conditional, *kasanandareba*, *tabenandareba*, a Negative

Past Hypothetical, *kasandandaraba*, *tabenandaraba*, a Negative Past Concessive, *kasandandaredo*, *tabenandaredo*, and a Negative Probable Past, *kasandandarō*, *tabenandarō*. These forms have not been included in the scheme of conjugation, as most of them are not very common, and their formation is very simple. Like other negative forms they are frequently replaced by compound tenses formed with the help of the Negative Adjective.

§ 58. THE NEGATIVE CONDITIONAL. *Kasaneba*, *tabeneba*.

These are the negative forms corresponding to the positive forms *kaseba*, *tabereba*.

Example.

<i>Miōnichi made tsūkuraneba,</i>	If he does not make it by to-
to-morrow until if not make	morrow I shall order it some-
<i>hoka de atsurayeru.</i>	where else.
elsewhere order	

This part of the verb followed by the negative of *naru*, 'to become,' gives the force of the English auxiliary verb 'must,' as in the following example:—

<i>Mawaraneba naranū.</i>	I must go round.
if not go round does not become	

<i>Te wo arawaneba naranū.</i>	I must wash my hands.
hand if not wash	

The *naranū* is sometimes allowed to be understood, as in the following example:—

<i>Ikaneba.</i>	I must go.
-----------------	------------

The Negative Adjective followed by *te wa* is used in the same way, and is commoner. See Chap. VII.

The final *ba* of the Negative Conditional is often pronounced *ya*.

For 'if he does not lend' one can also say *kasanakereba*, *kasandū kereba*, *kasandū toki wa*, *kasandai toki wa*, *kasandū*

nara, kasanai nara, kasanu to, kasanai to, kasanaku te wa or *kasanai de wa*, though some slight distinctions might be drawn in the meaning and application of these phrases.

§ 59. THE NEGATIVE HYPOTHETICAL. *Kasazuba, tabezuba*.

Kasazuba, tabezuba are the negatives corresponding to *kasaba, tabeba*. They have sometimes an *m* inserted for euphony before the termination *ba*. In practice they are confounded with the conditional forms.

Examples.

<i>Konnichi ame ga furazuba,</i>	I want to go with you to
to-day rain if not fall	Tsukiji, if it does not rain
<i>Tsukiji ye o tomo</i>	today.
accompanying	

itashitō gozaimasū.
wish-to-do am

<i>Shūshō kinsu wo tsukawasa-</i>	It will be necessary to spend a
a little money if not spend	little money.
<i>zuba narimasūmai.</i>	
will not become	

§ 60. THE NEGATIVE CONCESSIVE. *Kasanedo, tabenedo*.

Example.

<i>Hakodate ye itte minedo,</i>	Though I have not gone to
going see not	Hakodate and seen for myself, I
<i>yohodo samui yōsu de</i>	am informed that it is very cold
very cold seem	there.
<i>gozaimasū.</i>	
is	

This form is not much used, being ordinarily replaced by the Negative Present or Negative Adjective followed by *keredo*. For *kasanedo*, one nearly always hears *kasanū keredo* or *kasanai keredo*.

§ 61. THE NEGATIVE PARTICIPLES. *Kasade, kasazu, tabede, tabezu*.

De as a negative termination is commoner in the western dialects than in the Tokio language.

The Negative Participle has, like the past participle, the syntax of the Stem or Indefinite Form.

As a Stem it is usually a noun.

Examples.

Negai wo togezu ni shinda. He died without obtaining his
wish not obtaining died wish.

Mūma ni kaiba wo tsūkezu He went away without giving
horse fodder giving not the horse his food.
ni itte shimatta.
having gone finished

Hambun kikazu ni demashita. He went out without hearing
half not hearing went out half.

Kare kore iwazu ni Don't make objections, but
that this not saying bring it here.
totte koi.
having taken come

Mizu, shirazu A person one has never seen or
not seeing not knowing heard of.
no mono.
person

Mukō mizu wo suru He is not a man who does
opposite not seeing reckless things.
hito de wa nai.
man is not

Ikazu ni shimaima- He never went after all.
without going he finished
shita.

In the following sentence this form has an adverbial force.

Ai-kawarazu tassa de gozai- He is in his usual robust health.
unchangingly robust is
masū.

In the following examples it is a verb.

Shōyū wa irezu to yoroshii You need not put in any sauce
sauce not put in if good (soy).
gozaimasū.
is

Sonna koto wo iwazu to, Don't talk like that, but give
 such thing not saying him the money.
kane wo yare.
 money give

Kasanu de, kasanai de are much used as substitutes for *kasazu*.

As stated above (§ 47), the Neg. Participle in *zu* may have the force of the Indefinite Form.

Example.

Hajime wa goku shimbiō At first he was an excellent
 beginning very admirable servant, but he gradually got
d'atta ga; oi oi zōchō stuck up and would not pay the
 was gradually increasing slightest attention to my orders,
shite, iitsukeru koto wa sūkoshi and in addition he is constantly
 doing order thing a little trying to deceive me by telling
mo kikazu, sono uye lies.
 even not hear that over and

uso wo tsuite oira wa (*Kikazu* here takes its tense from *da* at
 above falsehood telling me the end of the sentence and is therefore
azamuku koto tabi tabi da. to be translated as if it were *kikanu*,
 deceive thing frequently is. the Neg. Present Indicative.)

§ 62. HYPOTHETICAL FORM. *Kasaba, tateba.*

This form is gradually falling out of use. It ought to imply a hypothesis or bare supposition, but in speaking it is mostly confounded with the Conditional Form in *ba*.

There are however some locutions where it is still preferred to the Conditional.

Example.

Ano hito wa iwaba He is, so to speak, an upper
 that man if one say class society buffoon.
jōtō shakai no taiko-mochi
 first class society buffoon
de gozaimasu.

Other examples of the Hypothetical Form.

Ichido naraba, medzurashiku If it were once, there would be
 one time if it were curious nothing extraordinary about it.
mo nai.
 even is not.

Teppō motaba, uchi-korosu If I had a gun, I would shoot
gun if had hit kill him.

no desū.
is

O rusu naraba kono tegami wo If he is not at home, bring
absent if is this letter back this letter.

motte kayere.
taking come back.

The termination *ba* of this form is identical with the particle *wa* described in Chapter IX, but it is doubtful whether *kasaba* may not stand for *kasan* (the old future) *wa* or perhaps *kasan ni wa*. It will be remembered that *ba* is *wa* with the *nigori*. See §. 4.

§ 63. THE NEGATIVE ADJECTIVE. *Kasanai, tabenai.*

This form is conjugated as an Adjective. It is much used in various combinations as a substitute for the negative forms of the verb. See Chap. VII.

§ 64. THE FUTURE. *Kasō, tabeyō.*

The formation of the Future presents some difficulty. The written language forms the future of all verbs by adding *n* (originally *mu**) to the negative base, thus, *kasan, taben, dekin*. In the spoken language this *n* becomes *u*, which in the first conjugation is contracted with the preceding *a* into *ō*, thus giving the form *kasō*. In the same way *taben* and *dekin* ought to become *tabyō* (*e* being considered equal to *i+a*), *dekiu*, and these forms are actually in use in some dialects, but the Tokio language, by a mistaken analogy, has adopted the forms *tabeyō, dekiyō*.

The following practical rule for forming the future may be found useful.

Rule.—For the first conjugation change *u* of the Present Indicative into *ō*. For the second conjugation add *yō* to the stem.

* It may be conjectured that *mu* contains the same root as *miru*, 'to see,' and that the original meaning of *kasa-mu* or *kasan* was "lend-seem."

It is convenient to call *kasō* the Future and *kasu* the Present, but in practice the distinction between these forms is less often one of time than that *kasō* expresses an opinion or a probability (as 'will' sometimes does in English) and *kasu* a fact. *Kasō* may be translated 'he probably lends,' 'I think he lends,' or 'he probably will lend'; *kasu* is a positive assertion, and may be rendered according to circumstances 'he lends,' or 'he will lend.' If a Japanese says *miōnichi mairimashō*, it must not be thought that he is promising faithfully to come to-morrow. He has only said 'I shall most probably come to-morrow.' If he intends to give a definite promise, he will say, *miōnichi mairimasū*.

These remarks also apply to the Negative Future and Present, *kasumai*, *kasau*.

Examples of the Future.

1. As a Noun. This tense is not much used as a noun.

<i>Itte</i>	<i>miyō</i>	<i>ja nai</i>	
having gone	shall see	is not	Shall we not go and see it?
<i>ka?</i>			
?			

2. As an Adjective, *kasō* does not often occur, the Present Indicative being used instead. Thus for 'the ship which will arrive the day after to-morrow' we say *asatte chaku suru* (not *shō*) *fune*. There are however certain phrases where the future is used before nouns.

<i>Narō</i>	<i>koto naraba.</i>	If it can be done.
will become	thing if it is	
<i>Shiyō</i>	<i>koto ga nai.</i>	There is nothing which can be
will do	thing is not	done.
<i>Shirō</i>	<i>hadzu wa nai.</i>	He can't possibly know.
will know	necessity is not	

3. As a Verb.

<i>Nan'd' arō?</i>	What can it be?
what will be	

<i>Go de mo hajimeyō ka?</i>	Shall we begin a game of <i>go</i> ?
<i>Koyō mo shirenū.</i> will come even can't know	He may come for aught I know.
<i>Sono hinkō wa tadashī-</i> That conduct correct	His conduct may very likely be correct but—
<i>karō ga—</i> will be but—	
<i>Yūbin haitatsū nin wo</i> post distribution man	He made to strike the postman.
<i>utō to shita.</i> strike (fut.) did	
<i>Kourei no sakadzuki wo shō</i> wedding wine cup do	Just when they were about to exchange the marriage wine-cup.
<i>to iu tokoro.</i> called place	
<i>Nagasaki ni honya aru ka?</i> book shop	Are there any bookshops in Nagasaki?
<i>Arimashō.</i>	I believe there are.
<i>Gozarimasūmai.</i>	I am afraid not.
<i>Hatoba ni kayoi-bune ga arō</i> jetty ferry boat	Do you think there are any ferry boats at the jetty?
<i>ka?</i>	
<i>Arimasū to mo.</i>	To be sure there are.
<i>Miōnichi sono muma wo</i> to-morrow horse	I shall probably buy that horse to-morrow.
<i>kaimashō.</i> will buy	
<i>Itsu shuppan shimashō ka?</i> when sailing will do	When is she likely to sail?
<i>Miōnichi jiu ni ji ni shuppan</i> to-morrow	She sails at twelve o'clock to-morrow.
<i>suru.</i>	

§ 65. THE PRESENT INDICATIVE. *Kasu, taberu.*

The Form which is now used as a Present Indicative had formerly in the case of verbs of the Second Conjugation the force of an Adjective or Noun only, a different form being in use for the Indicative Mood. *Taberu* (or *taburu*, as it was then pronounced, and still is pronounced in the central and western provinces) could only be used before a noun, as *taburu hito*, 'the man who eats,' or as a noun itself in the sense of

'eating.' It could not mean 'he eats,' to express which there was a distinct form viz. *tabu*. In the modern spoken language *tabu* has fallen out of use and *taberu* (altered to *taberu* in Tokio) alone is employed for the Indicative Mood as well as in its other capacities as an Adjective or Noun. I suspect that this change had its origin in the habit which the Japanese are prone to of leaving their sentences unfinished. They perhaps began a sentence by saying *kono hito ga taberu wa*—'this man's eating'—intending to add words indicating that his eating is a fact, but leaving them ultimately unsaid. This becoming a general practice, *kono hito ga taberu wa* or *kono hito ga taberu* came to mean 'this man eats.' This explanation is confirmed by the fact that even in the modern colloquial we find such sentences as *kono hito ga taberu wa* (or *wa e, e* being a slightly emphatic particle) where the meaning is simply 'this man eats.' It is difficult to see what business the *wa* has here, if something has not been omitted.

In the First Conjugation, the Present Indicative and its Adjective Form have always been identical, so that no change is apparent, but in the Irregular Verbs *aru* and *uaru*, the Indicatives of which were originally *ari* and *nari*, and in Adjectives, a similar alteration has taken place.

An interesting consequence of this change is that *ga*, which in the older language was a possessive particle only, has in the modern colloquial become the sign of the nominative case. If *taberu* in the sentence *kono hito ga taberu* no longer means 'eating' but 'eats,' it follows of necessity that *ga* must also change its signification and that *kono hito ga* will mean not 'this man's,' but 'this man.'

Examples of the Present Indicative.

1. As a Noun.

<i>Damatte oru ga i.</i> silent remaining is good	You had better hold your tongue.
<i>Iku ni chigai nai.</i> going mistake is not	There is no mistake about his going.
<i>Iku yori wa ikanai</i> going than not going	It is better not to go than to go.
<i>hō ga yoroshi.</i> side is good	
<i>Shiujiru to shiujinai to</i> believing not believing	A man is at liberty to believe or not to believe.
<i>wa hito no jiyū desū.</i> man liberty is	
<i>Sō suru ni.</i> doing	In doing so.

Sore wo miru ni. In looking at it.
that seeing

Remember that *ni* after the stem means 'in order to' as—

Nani shi ni kita? What have you come to do?
what do to have come

Kasa wo kari ni I have come to borrow an
umbrella borrow umbrella.
mairimashita.
have come

2. As an Adjective.

Sankei suru hito The people who come to wor-
come-worship do man ship are many.
ga ōi.
are many

Taberu mono ga nai. I have got nothing to eat.
eat thing is not

Sō suru hi ni wa. On the day you do that. If you
so do day on do that.

Motoyori hiki-oi ga hara- It is a matter of course when a
of course liabilities not man can't pay his debts that he
warenai toki wa tsunureru no should smash up.
can pay time smash up
wa mochiron no koto desū.
of course thing is

Miōnichi yo-ake ni shut- You must make everything
to-morrow day break at start- quite ready so as to start at day-
tatsū suru yōni chanto break tomorrow.
ing do manner in perfectly
shitaku wo shinakū cha
preparation if not make
ikenai.
does not do

3. As a Verb.

Dare ka soto de matsū. Somebody is waiting outside.
somebody outside waits

Ka ga taisō orn. There are a great many mus-
mosquito many abide quitoes.

Konnichi nara (for nareba), If today, it is in time.
to-day
ma ni au.
space meets

Yō ga areba, te wo tataku. If I have anything for you to
business if is hands strike do, I will clap my hands. (Observe
that the present is used here, not
the future, there being no doubt.)

Jiū ri nara, kuwazu ni If it were ten *ri*, I could (or
ten if it were not eating would) go even without eating,
de mo iku ga, hīaku ri desū but as it is 100 *ri*—
even could (or 100 is
would) go

kara—
because

Konnichi o taku ye agaru I would go to your house to-
to-day (hon.) house to go up day, but as I have a bad leg,—
no desū ga, ashi ga itamimashi- (I am afraid I shall not be able
is leg being pain- to go).
te, (ikaremasūmai).
ful (shall not be able to go)

§ 66. THE NEGATIVE IMPERATIVE. *Kasuna, taberuna.*

Examples.

<i>Ikuna !</i>	Don't go !
<i>Shōchi suruna !</i>	Don't consent !
<i>Sore wo taberuna !</i>	Don't eat that.

§ 67. THE NEGATIVE FUTURE. *Kasumai, tabemai.*

The termination *mai* of this tense is attached to the Present Indicative in the First, and to the Negative Base in the Second conjugation.

The Negative Adjective followed by *arō*, future of *aru*, 'to be,' is sometimes used for this form as, *shiranak'arō*, 'he probably does not know,' for *shiranai*. *Shiranū darō*, *shiranai darō* have also the same meaning.

For the true meaning of the Future see §. 64.

Examples of Negative Future.

<i>Miōnichi</i>	<i>made</i>	<i>naorima-</i>	He won't be better by to-
tomorrow	till	recover	morrow.
<i>sūmai.</i>			
will not			

<i>Hitori de dekimai.</i>	Alone he will not be able.
alone will not be able	
<i>Arumai.</i>	I don't think there are any.
<i>Meshi wo tabemai.</i>	He is not likely to eat rice.
rice will not eat	
<i>Ashita ni mo naorumai mono</i>	It is possible he may recover
tomorrow not recover thing	even tomorrow.
<i>de mo nai.</i>	
even is not	

§ 68. THE IMPERATIVE MOOD. *Kase, tabero.*

The Conditional Base is not in use as a separate word, except in the First Conjugation, where it coincides with the Imperative. In the Second Conjugation *ro*, or in the western dialect *yo*, is added to the root in order to form the Imperative.

Instead of the bare Imperative, which is a very rough style of address, it is generally preferable to use some of the minor honorifics, even when addressing servants. Instead of *to wo shimero*, it is better to say *to wo shimete*, *to wo shimete o kure* or *to wo shine na* (for *shine nasare*).

Examples.

<i>Achi ike!</i>	Get away!
there go	
<i>To wo shimero!</i>	Shut the door!
door shut	
<i>Kono hako wo akero!</i>	Empty this box. Open this box.
this box open	
<i>Waki ye yore!</i>	Go to one side!
side approach	
<i>Shita ni iro!</i>	Squat down (as was formerly
down remain	done by Japanese when a man of
	rank was passing).
<i>Ten no bachi da to</i>	Make up your mind that it is a
heaven punishment is	punishment from heaven.
<i>akiramero.</i>	
make up your mind	

Nani ni shiro, warui koto Anyhow it is a bad business.
 what make bad thing

da.
 it is

Shikkari shiro. Bear up! (to a sick person)
 firmly do steady!

Osok'are hayak'are kōin ni He will be arrested sooner or
 be it late be it early arrest later.
narimashō.
 will become

§ 69. THE CONDITIONAL FORM. *Kaseba, tabereba.*

Properly speaking there is the same distinction between this form and the Hypothetical Form *kaseba, tabeba*, that there is between the forms in *tareba* and *taraba*, i.e., the former denotes a condition either realized, or looked upon as likely to be so, while the forms in *aba* represent a mere hypothesis. But this distinction is almost wholly neglected in practice, and the forms in *eba* and *aba* are used indiscriminately. All the hypothetical forms, however, seem to be gradually falling out of use and are not much employed except in particular phrases. A distinction between these forms is always observed by correct writers.

Nareba, the conditional of *naru* 'to be', is nearly always contracted into *nara*.

Examples of Conditional Forms.

Asūko ye ikeba, isshō If I go there, I shall have no
 there to if go one life annoyance all my life.
komaru koto nashi.
 trouble thing is not

Warui koto sureba, warui If you do evil, there is an evil
 bad thing if do bad reward.
mukui ga aru.
 reward is

Mōseba kayette go I thought that if I were to tell
 if tell on the contrary (hon.) you, I should on the contrary
kurō wo kakeyō to omotta.
 anxiety hang thought cause you anxiety.

Areba ii to omotte. Hoping (not a confident hope)
if there are is good thinking there might be some.

Dorobō to ka nan' to ku While he would have been
thief ? something ? justified in calling him a thief,
iye ba yoi no ni. or the like.
if say is good while

§ 70. THE CONCESSIVE FORM. *Kasedo, tabedo.*

This Form is mostly superseded by the Present Indicative followed by *keredo* or, more rarely, by *to iyedo*. Both these expressions may be used with any tense of the Indicative Mood, thus producing a series of Concessive Tenses. They may also be added to adjectives. *Keredo* is the Concessive Form of *keru*, which is probably the perfect tense of *kuru* 'to come,' and *iyedo*, the Concessive Form of *iu*, 'to say,' so that *to iyedo* means literally 'though one say that.'

Mo, 'even,' is frequently added to all the Concessive Forms.

Examples.

Tenki naredo samui. Though fine, it is cold.
weather though it is is cold

Kusuri wo nomedo na- He will not recover, even
medicine though drink not though he do (or does) take medi-
oranai. cine.
recovers

Tōnin wa sayō The man himself may very
person in question thus likely have said so, but I can
mōshita de mo arimashō hardly believe it.
said even will be

keredomo, sore wa dōmo
although that somehow
chito shinjiraremasenū.
a little cannot believe

Tadzunemashita keredomo, I inquired, but there was none.
inquired although
gozaimasenū.
is not

Kite iru to Although he has come.
having come remains
iyedomo.
though

In speaking Japanese, the student should not use the Concessive Form standing by itself or the Form with *to iyedo*. They occur so seldom that Mr. Satow's *Kwaiwa Hen*, I believe, does not contain a single example of them. The Indicative Mood (or Attributive form of Adjectives) followed by *keredo* or *keredomo* is better, or he may use the past participle followed by *mo* (*kashitemo*), or the adverbial form of the adjective followed by *temo* (*osokû temo*).

DERIVATIVE VERBS.

§ 71. TRANSITIVE AND INTRANSITIVE VERBS.

In English, there are seldom distinct words or forms for the transitive and intransitive applications of the same verbal root. Thus the words *ride*, *sink*, *break*, *bend* and many others are either transitive or intransitive according to circumstances. In such cases, the Japanese language has usually two distinct verbs containing the same root.

No rule can be given for forming transitive or intransitive verbs, but some of the more common modes of doing so are exemplified below :—

Intransitive.	Transitive.
<i>Tatsu</i> (1st. Conj.), to stand.	<i>Tateru</i> (2nd. Conj.), to set up.
<i>Susumu</i> (1st. (Conj.)), to advance.	<i>Susumeru</i> (2nd. Conj.), to encourage.
<i>Yamu</i> (1st. Conj.), to cease.	<i>Yameru</i> (2nd. Conj.), to cease.
<i>Iru</i> (1st Conj.), to enter.	<i>Ireru</i> (2nd. Conj.), to put in.
<i>Sagaru</i> (1st Conj.), to come down.	<i>Sageru</i> (2nd. Conj.), to let down.

<i>Waku</i> (1st. Conj.), to boil.	<i>Wakasu</i> (1st. Conj.), to make boil.
<i>Chiru</i> (1st. Conj.), to scatter.	<i>Chirasu</i> (1st. Conj.), to scatter.
<i>Neru</i> (2nd. Conj.), to sleep.	<i>Nekasu</i> (1st. Conj.), to put to sleep.
<i>Oriru</i> (2nd. Conj.), to descend.	<i>Orosu</i> (1st. Conj.), to lower.
<i>Deru</i> (2nd. Conj.), to go out.	<i>Dasu</i> (1st. Conj.), to put out.

The Intransitive Verbs illustrated in the following examples form a separate class. They have usually a potential force, but must not be confounded with the passive forms of the same verbs.

<i>Kireru</i> (2nd. Conj.), to be discontinuous.	<i>Kiru</i> (1st. Conj.), to cut.
<i>Ureru</i> (2nd. Conj.), to be saleable, to sell.	<i>Uru</i> (1st. Conj.), to sell.
<i>Miyeru</i> (2nd. Conj.), to be visible, to be able to see.	<i>Miru</i> (2nd. Conj.), to see.
<i>Kikoyeru</i> (2nd. Conj.), to be audible, to be able to hear.	<i>Kiku</i> (1st. Conj.), to hear.
<i>Ikeru</i> (2nd. Conj.), to be able to go.	<i>Iku</i> (1st. Conj.), to go.

The French *se couper*, *se vendre* correspond pretty accurately to *kireru*, *ureru*. The example *ikeru* shows that these verbs may be formed from intransitive as well as from transitive verbs. *Ikeru* is familiar to us in the negative adjective form *ikenai*, 'it is no go', 'it won't do'.

Note that while the termination *eru* may belong either to the transitive or to the intransitive form, verbs ending in *su*

are transitive only. Exception. *Dasu* in combination is sometimes intransitive, as, *ame ga furi-dashita*, 'it has come on to rain', *tobi-dashita*, 'he rushed out'.

In the examples given below, we have pairs of transitive verbs containing the same root.

Karu (1st. Conj.), to borrow. *Kasu* (1st. Conj.), to lend.

Adzukaru (1st. Conj.), to take charge of. *Adzukeru* (2nd. Conj.) to give in charge.

Kiru (2nd. Conj.), to wear. *Kiseru* (2nd. Conj.), to clothe.

Miru (2nd. Conj.), to see. *Miseru* (2nd. Conj.), to show.

Examples of Transitive and Intransitive Verbs.

Yu ga waita ka? Is the hot water ready?
hot water boiled ?

He, ima wakashimasu de Yes, I am just getting it to boil.
yes now make boil
gozaimasu.
it is

Hara ga tatta. He got angry.
belly arose

Umi-tate no tamago. A new-laid egg.
lay set up egg

Tatenai. I cannot stand. I do not set up.
cannot stand

Bōchan wo nekashite When you have put young mas-
(see Ch. XII.) having put ter to bed, you can go too.
kara, omaye mo nete
to bed after you too having
mo yoroshi.
gone to bed even is good

Betsūdan hima ga toreru There probably won't be any-
particularly time can take thing which will occupy any
hodo no koto mo arimasūmai. great time.
amount thing will not be

Seken ye shircnai Before it becomes known to
 world to not become known the world.
uchi ni.
 within

Koko ja hanascnai yo. We can't talk here.
 here cannot talk (emph.
 part.)

Hitori mo hanasern There is not a single fellow
 one man even can talk worth talking to.
yatsu. wa nai.
 fellow is not

Taisō ni o kawari How very much changed you
 very much (hon.) change are! enough to be unrecognizable
nasatta ne! Dashi nuke ni if one met you all of a sudden.
 done abruptly

attara, mi-chigayern gurai
 if met see can mistake amount
da.
 it is

§ 72. CAUSATIVE VERBS.

Causative verbs are formed by adding *seru* to the Negative Base of verbs of the first conjugation, as *tsukuru* 'to make', *tsukuraseru* 'to cause to make.' In verbs of the second conjugation *saseru* is added to the stem, as *taberu* 'to eat,' *tabesaseru* 'to cause to eat.'

The causatives of the irregular verbs *kuru* and *suru* are *kosaseru* and *saseru*.

All causative verbs belong to the second conjugation.

Instead of the causative verbs, such phrases as *iku yō ni suru*, 'go-manner-make' i.e. 'to make him to go,' are much used.

The transitive verbs in *su* (1st. conj.) and the causatives in *seru* are constantly confounded, the same person saying for example at one time *kikashite* and at another *kikasete*.

Examples of Causative Verbs.

- Taihen ni o* I have kept you waiting an
dreadfully (honorific) awful time.
- matase* *mōshita.*
made to wait (respectful)
- Mūma ni mame wo kuwaseta* Did you give the horse his
horse beans made eat beans?
ka?
- Mo ichido* *kikasete* Please let me hear once more.
more once having made hear
kudasare.
give
- Kono ko ni kega wo sasete* It won't do to cause any hurt to
this child wound cause this child.
sumanai.
not finish
- Jiu ni shichi hachi wa* I have an idea that it is seven
ten seven eight or eight chances out of ten that I
shūchi itasaseru kokoro de shall make him consent.
agreement cause heart
gozarimasū.
is
- Fusoku nara, motto* If it is not enough, I will give
insufficient if is more you more.
toraseyō.
will make take
- Hontō no okka san ni* He was kind enough to cause
reality mother her to meet her real mother.
awasete *kudasatta.*
having made meet he gave
- A. *Musume ni muko wo* A. My reason for giving my
daughter to husband daughter a husband is not that I
torasete *raku wo* intend to enjoy my ease. B. I
having made take ease will not allow her to take (a hus-
shō to in wake de wa band) on any account.
will make called reason
nai. B. *Watakūshi wa dō*
is not I how
shite *mo*
having done even
torasenai.
do not make take

§ 73. PASSIVE OR POTENTIAL VERBS.—Passive or Potential Verbs are formed by adding *areru* to the present indicative form of the active verbs, the final *u* of which is elided. Thus:—

Mirareru, to be seen, is formed from *miru*, to see.

Korosareru, to be killed, „ „ *korosu*, to kill.

Tadzunerareru, to be sought, „ „ *tadzuneru*, to seek.

The passive forms of the irregular verbs *suru*, *kuru* are *serareru*, *korareru*.

The Passive verbs have also a Potential meaning. In the case of Intransitive verbs, this is their ordinary signification, although in such sentences as *teishi ni shinaremashita* ‘she was died by her husband,’ i.e. ‘she was separated by death from her husband,’ we have something like the passive of an intransitive verb.

The Passive Voice is much less used in Japanese than in English.

All passive verbs are of the 2nd. conjugation. ‘By,’ after a passive verb, is rendered in Japanese by *ni*.

Examples.

<i>Jimmin ni kirawareru.</i> people is hated	He is hated by his subjects.
<i>Sendō ni tasūkeraremashita.</i> boatman was saved	He was saved by a boatman.
<i>Miraremashita ka?</i>	Could you see?
<i>Ikareru de arō ka?</i>	Will he be able to go?
<i>Mairaremasenū.</i>	I cannot come.
<i>Kogoto iwaremashita.</i> scolding he was said	He got a scolding.
<i>Tanji no korosareru no wo</i> being killed	On witnessing Tanji's murder.
<i>mite.</i> having seen	

Hachijū yen to in
eighty called

He had taken from him the large sum of eighty *yen*.

taikin wo torareta.
large money was taken

Kane wo torareyō
money about to be taken

I was nearly losing my money.

to shita.
made

Omaye no o kage de
you shadow by

Thanks to you I was not robbed of my money.

kinsu wo torarenai.
money not taken

Moraware ya itashi-masen.
can accept do not

I can't accept it.

Jissai bakari no otoko no
ten year amount male

Led by the hand by a boy of about ten years old.

ko ni te wo hikarete.
child hand being led

Shōhei no tame ni kawa no
by river

fukai tokoro ni ke-
deep place kick

otosareta.
knocked down

He was kicked down by Shōhei into a deep part of the river. (*No tame ni* 'on account of' is also used for 'by' with the passive voice, but it is stiffer and less common).

A. *Sukkari gakumon wo*
wholly learning

A. I bid adieu to learning completely.

mi-kagitte shimatta.
see-having limited finished

B. *Hate! namaku*
well! sweetly

itteru ze;
say remain (emph. part.)

gakumon ni mi-kagirareta no
learning by see-limited

d'arō.
will be

B. Well to be sure! that is a good one. I think it was a case of learning having bid adieu to you.

Inn ni te wo kamareta.
dog hand was bitten

He got his hand bitten by a dog. He was bitten on the hand by a dog.

In the terminations of Transitive, Intransitive, Causative and Passive Verbs, it is easy to distinguish the verbs *suru* 'to do,' *aru* 'to be' and *eru* 'to get.' The termination *areru* of Passive Verbs is nothing more than *aru* 'to be' and *eru* 'to get,' the literal meaning of *mirareru*, 'to be seen,' being 'get-be-see.' It is easy to see why the same form may also have a potential signification.

§ 74. OTHER DERIVATIVE VERBS.

Verbs are formed from nouns by adding various terminations as :—

<i>Yadoru</i> , to lodge,	from <i>yado</i> , a lodging.
<i>Tsūkamu</i> , to grasp,	from <i>tsuka</i> , a hilt.
<i>Tsunagu</i> , to tie,	from <i>tsuna</i> , a rope.
<i>Utau</i> , to sing,	from <i>uta</i> , song, poetry.

§ 75. Many Chinese and other uninflected words (which are really nouns) do duty as verbs with the help of the Japanese verb *suru* 'to do.' In most cases of this kind *suru* remains a distinct word, as *shimpai suru* 'to be anxious,' *hai suru* 'to abolish,' *riokō suru* 'to travel,' etc. But with some words *suru* in this position suffers a considerable change. The *s* takes the *nigori*, and becomes *j*, while the conjugation is assimilated to that of verbs of the second conjugation whose stem ends in *i*. Thus *kin*, a Chinese word which means 'prohibition,' forms with *suru* a verb *kinjiru* which is not conjugated like *suru* but like *dekiru*.

§ 76. Derivative verbs are formed from adjectives by adding *mu* to the stem. These verbs are intransitive, The corresponding transitive verbs add *meru* to the stem.

Examples.

Takamu, to become high, *takameru*, to make high, from *takai*, high.

Hiromu, to become wide, *hiromeru*, to spread abroad, from *hiro*i, wide.

<i>Fujin</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>chii</i>	<i>wo</i>	I think of raising the position
woman		position		of women.
<i>takamcyō</i>	<i>to</i>	<i>omou</i> .		
make high		think		

§ 77. The schemes of conjugation given on pp. 44 to 49 are intended to show the formation of the simple moods and tenses of the verb, but there are many compound expressions in use as their equivalents. These are so numerous that it is impossible to give them all, but the following tables, which comprise a selection of the more common, may be useful. The Auxiliary Verbs used in these combinations are treated of in Chapter VIII.

It must not be supposed that the forms arranged under the same heading are used altogether indiscriminately. There are distinctions between them, some of which are pointed out in these pages and others will be learnt by practice.

§ 78.

CONJUGATION I.

Kasu, to lend.

INDICATIVE MOOD.		
Tense	Positive	Negative
Present	<i>Kasu</i> <i>Kasu no desū</i> <i>Kasu no da</i> <i>Kashimasū</i>	<i>Kasanū</i> <i>Kasanai</i> <i>Kasanai no desū</i> <i>Kasanai no da</i> <i>Kashimasenū</i>
Past.....	<i>Kashita</i> <i>Kashita no desū</i> <i>Kashimashita</i>	<i>Kasananda</i> <i>Kasanakatta</i> <i>Kashita no de nai</i> <i>Kasanakatta no desū</i> <i>Kasanai no deshita</i> <i>Kashimasenanda</i> <i>Kashimasenū d'atta</i>
Perfect or Continuative* ...	<i>Kashite oru</i> or <i>iru</i> <i>Kashite imasū</i>	<i>Kashite oranū</i> or <i>inai</i> <i>Kashite imasenū</i>
Future.....	<i>Kasō</i> <i>Kasu d'arō</i> <i>Kasu no deshō</i> <i>Kashimashō</i>	<i>Kasumai</i> <i>Kasanai d'arō</i> <i>Kasanai no deshō</i> <i>Kashimasūmai</i>
Probable Past..	<i>Kashitarō</i> <i>Kashita no deshō</i> <i>Kashimashitarō</i>	<i>Kasanandarō</i> <i>Kasanakattarō</i> <i>Kasanakatta no deshō</i> <i>Kashimasenandarō</i>

* See below, § 100.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.		
Tense	Positive	Negative
Present	<i>Kaseba</i> <i>Kasaba</i> <i>Kasu to</i> <i>Kasu nara</i> <i>Kasu toki wa</i> <i>Kashite wa</i> <i>Kashimasu to</i>	<i>Kasaneba</i> <i>Kasanu kereba</i> <i>Kasazuba</i> <i>Kasanu to</i> <i>Kasanai to</i> <i>Kasanu nara</i> <i>Kasanu toki wa</i> <i>Kasanaku te wa</i> <i>Kashimasenu to</i>
Past.....	<i>Kashitara</i> <i>Kashita nara</i> <i>Kashimashitara</i>	<i>Kasanandara</i> <i>Kasanakattara</i> <i>Kasananda nara</i> <i>Kasanakatta nara</i> <i>Kashimasenandara</i>
Perfect or Continuative	<i>Kashite iru nara</i>	<i>Kashite inai nara</i>
CONCESSIVE MOOD.		
Tense	Positive	Negative
Present	<i>Kasedo</i> <i>Kasu keredo</i> <i>Kasu to iyedo</i> <i>Kashite mo</i> <i>Kashimasu keredo</i>	<i>Kasanedo</i> <i>Kasanakeredo</i> <i>Kasanu keredo</i> <i>Kasanai keredo</i> <i>Kasanu to iyedo</i> <i>Kasanu de mo</i> <i>Kashimasenu keredo</i>
Past.....	<i>Kashitaredo</i> <i>Kashita keredo</i> <i>Kashitemo</i> <i>Kashimashita keredo</i>	<i>Kasanandaredo</i> <i>Kasananda keredo</i> <i>Kasanakatta keredo</i> <i>Kasanaku te mo</i> <i>Kashimasenanda keredo</i>
Perfect or Continuative	<i>Kashite oru keredo</i>	<i>Kashite inai keredo</i>
Future.....	<i>Kasu to mo</i>	<i>Kasanu to mo</i> <i>Kasazu to mo</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.	
Positive	Negative
<i>Kase</i> <i>O kashi nasare</i> <i>Kashite kure</i> <i>Kashi na</i>	<i>Kasuna</i> <i>O kashi nasaruna</i> <i>Kashite kureruna</i> <i>Kashi nasanna</i>
PARTICIPLE.	
Positive	Negative
<i>Kashite</i> <i>Kashimashite</i>	<i>Kasazu</i> <i>Kasazu ni</i> <i>Kasanakū te</i> <i>Kasanai de</i> <i>Kashimasezu</i> <i>Kashimasezu ni</i>

ALTERNATIVE FORM.

Positive *Kashitari*; Negative *Kasanandari*.

DESIDERATIVE ADJECTIVE.

Positive *Kashitai*; Negative *Kashitaku nai*.

CAUSATIVE VERB.

Positive *Kasaseru*; Negative *Kasasenū*.

PASSIVE OR POTENTIAL VERB.

Positive *Kasareru*; Negative *Kasarenū*.

POTENTIAL VERB.

Positive *Kasern*; Negative *Kasenū*,

§ 79.

CONJUGATION II.

Taberu, to eat.

INDICATIVE MOOD.		
Tense	Positive	Negative
Present	<i>Taberu</i> <i>Taberu no desū</i> <i>Taberu no da</i> <i>Tabemasū</i>	<i>Tabenū</i> <i>Tabenai</i> <i>Tabenai no desū</i> <i>Tabenai no da</i> <i>Tabemasenū</i>
Past	<i>Tabeta</i> <i>Tabeta no desū</i> <i>Tabemashita</i>	<i>Tabenanda</i> <i>Tabenakatta</i> <i>Tabeta no de nai</i> <i>Tabenakatta no desū</i> <i>Tabenai no deshita</i> <i>Tabemasenanda</i> <i>Tabemasenū d'atta</i>
Perfect or Continuative*....	<i>Tabete ori</i> <i>Tabete iru</i> <i>Tabete imasū</i>	<i>Tabete oranū</i> <i>Tabete inai</i> <i>Tabete imasenū</i>
Future.....	<i>Tabeyō</i> <i>Taberu d'arō</i> <i>Taberu no deshō</i> <i>Tabemashō</i>	<i>Tabemai</i> <i>Tabenai d'arō</i> <i>Tabenai no deshō</i> <i>Tabemasūmai</i>
Probable Past ..	<i>Tabetarō</i> <i>Tabeta no deshō</i> <i>Tabemashitarō</i>	<i>Tabenandarō</i> <i>Tabenakattarō</i> <i>Tabenakatta no deshō</i> <i>Tabemasenand'arō</i>

* See below, § 100.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Tense	Positive	Negative
Present	<i>Tabereba</i> <i>Tabeba</i> <i>Taberu to</i> <i>Taberu nara</i> <i>Taberu toki wa</i> <i>Tabete wa</i> <i>Tabemasū to</i>	<i>Tabeneba</i> <i>Tabenükereba</i> <i>Tabenakereba</i> <i>Tabezu-ba</i> <i>Tabenū to</i> <i>Tabenai to</i> <i>Tabenū nara</i> <i>Tabenū toki wa</i> <i>Tabenakū te wa</i> <i>Tabemasenū to</i>
Past.....	<i>Tabetara</i> <i>Tabeta nara</i> <i>Tabemashitara</i>	<i>Tabenandara</i> <i>Tabenakattara</i> <i>Tabenanda nara</i> <i>Tabenakatta nara</i> <i>Tabemasenandara</i>
Perfect or Continuative	<i>Tabete iru nara</i>	<i>Tabete inai nara</i>

CONCESSIVE MOOD.

Tense	Positive	Negative
Present	<i>Taberedo</i> <i>Taberu keredo</i> <i>Taberu to iyedo</i> <i>Tabe te mo</i> <i>Tabemasū keredo</i>	<i>Tabenedo</i> <i>Tabenakeredo</i> <i>Tabenükeredo</i> <i>Tabenai keredo</i> <i>Tabenū to iyedo</i> <i>Tabenū de mo</i> <i>Tabemasenū keredo</i>
Past.....	<i>Tabetaredo</i> <i>Tabeta keredo</i> <i>Tabe te mo</i> <i>Tabemashita keredo</i>	<i>Tabenandaredo</i> <i>Tabenanda keredo</i> <i>Tabenakatta keredo</i> <i>Tabenakū te mo</i> <i>Tabemasenanda keredo</i>
Perfect or Continuative	<i>Tabete oru keredo</i>	<i>Tabete inai keredo</i>
Future.....	<i>Taberu to mo</i>	<i>Tabenū to mo</i> <i>Tabezu to mo</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.	
Positive	Negative
<i>Tabero</i> <i>O tabe* nasare</i> <i>Tabete o kure</i> <i>Tabe na</i>	<i>Taberuna.</i> <i>O tabe* nasaruna.</i> <i>Tabete kureruna.</i> <i>Tabe nasanna.</i>
PARTICIPLE.	
Positive	Negative
<i>Tabete</i> <i>Tabemashīte</i>	<i>Tabezu</i> <i>Tabezu ni</i> <i>Tabenakū te</i> <i>Tabenai de</i> <i>Tabemasezu</i> <i>Tabemasezu ni</i>

* *O tabe nasare*, *o tabe nasaruna* are not used; *o agari nasare*, *o agari nasaruna* are used instead. They are simply given to show the usual form in other verbs of this conjugation.

ALTERNATIVE FORM.

Positive *Tabetari*; Negative *Tabenandari.*

DESIDERATIVE ADJECTIVE.

Positive *Tabetai*; Negative *Tabetaku nai.*

CAUSATIVE VERB.

Positive *Tabesaseru*; Negative *Tabesasenū.*

PASSIVE OR POTENTIAL VERB.

Positive *Taberareru*; Negative *Taberarenū.*

POTENTIAL VERB.

Wanting.

CHAPTER VII.

THE ADJECTIVE.

§ 80. The Adjective is conjugated as follows:—

HIROI WIDE

Stem	<i>Hiro</i>	Wide
Predicate, Adverb or Indefinite Form	<i>Hiroku</i> or <i>hirō</i> ...	Wide; widely
	<i>hiroku te</i>	being wide
	<i>hiroku te wa</i>	if wide
	<i>hiroku te mo</i>	even though wide
	<i>hiroku ba</i>	
	or	
	<i>hirokumba</i>	if it should be wide
	<i>hiroku nai</i>	is not wide
	<i>hirok'atta</i>	was wide
	<i>hirok'arō</i>	will be wide
Attributive and Verbal Form.....	<i>Hiroi</i>	Wide (before a noun); is wide
Conditional.....	<i>Hirokereba</i>	If it be wide
Concessive	<i>Hirokeredo</i>	Though it is or be wide
Abstract Noun	<i>Hirosa</i>	Width

A comparison of this conjugation with the conjugation of verbs will show that they are essentially identical. The stem of the verb corresponds to the stem of the adjective, and the Indefinite Form to the Adverbial Form. The Negative Base is not in use in the case of the Adjective, for Negative Forms or for the Future, but the Hypothetical Form is *hiroku ba* where the Adverbial Form stands for the Neg. Base. The Present Indicative of the Verb corresponds to the Verbal Form of the Adjective, and the Conditional and Concessive Forms contain a Conditional Base viz. *hirokere*.

§ 81. THE STEM. *Hiro.*

The Stem is used in forming compounds.

Thus from *naga* the stem of *nagai*, 'long,' and *saki*, 'a cape,' is derived *Nagasaki* (the literal signification of which is 'long cape'); from *yo* the stem of *yoi*, 'good,' and *sugiru*, 'to exceed,' we have the compound *yosugiru*, 'to be too good'; *usuguroi* 'dark-coloured,' is formed from *usu* stem of *usui*, 'thin,' and *kuroi*, 'black.'

<i>Hadzukashi-sō na kawo de.</i>	With a shamefaced expression
shameful appearance face with	of countenance.

<i>Tegaru-sō ni iu keredo.</i>	Though he talks in an offhand
hand light say although	manner.

<i>Medzurashi-sō ni mite oru.</i>	He is looking at it as if it were
curious looking is	a curious thing.

The stem occasionally stands by itself as a noun, as in the phrase *makkuro ni natta*, 'it has become quite black.'

§ 82. THE PREDICATE, ADVERB OR INDEFINITE FORM.
Hiroku or *hirō*.

By adding *ku* to the stem we get the predicate, or form used where the verb 'to be' comes between the adjective and the noun. The same form is also used as an adverb.*

The contracted form *hirō* is obtained by dropping the *k* of *hiroku* and joining into one syllable the last vowel of the stem and the *u* of the termination. In this way, *hiroku* becomes first *hiroū* and then *hirō*; *hayaku* becomes successively *hayaū* and *hayō*; *shigeku*, 'dense,' loses first its *k* and becomes *shigeū*, which is then contracted into *shigyō*; *furuku* becomes *furū*. Adjectives whose adverbial form ends in *iku* lose the *k* but suffer no further change. Thus *yakamashiku*, 'noisy,' is contracted into *yakama-shiu*.

* As in German.

As a predicate, the contracted form is better, but when used as an adverb, the uncontracted form is more usual, especially in the Tokio dialect.

Examples.

1. As a Predicate.

O hayō.
(hon.) early

Good morning.

O hayō gozarimasū.
(hon.) early are

Good morning (more polite).

Mada hayō gozarimasenū ka?
yet early is not ?

Isn't it early yet ?

Kono mūma wa goku takō
this horse very dear

This horse is very dear.

gozarimasū.
is

2. As an Adverb.

Hayaku or *hayō!*

Quick !

Hayaku o ide nasare!
quickly come do

Come quickly. Come early.

Yoku dekita.

It is well made.

Shiroku nurimashita.

He painted it white.

3. As a Noun.

Osoku made hataraita.
late until worked

He worked till late.

Ōku no hito ni
numerous man

Letting people in general know.

shirasete.
making known

4. As Indefinite Form.

Rule. Whenever in English two or more adjectives are joined by the conjunction 'and,' all but the last take in Japanese the adverbial or indefinite form. Compare the rule given for the use of the Indefinite Form of verbs on p. 52.

Samukū te tamarimasenū. It is so cold I cannot endure
cold not endure it.

Isogashikū te tsui go I have been so busy that I
busy casually (hon.) have somehow or another not
busata wo itashimashita. come to see you.
not giving news did

Shirokū te yoroshī. Its being white is an advantage.
being white is good

Atsukū te hiroi. It is thick and wide.

§ 84. Adverb with *te wa*. *Hirokū te wa*, commonly contracted into *hirokūcha*.

This form is a sort of Conditional Mood. It is in very common use, especially with the Adverbial Form of the Negative Adjective.

Examples.

Hatsūka yori osokū te wa I shall be inconvenienced if it
20th than late is later than the twentieth.

komaru.
am inconvenienced

Usukūcha ikenai. It won't do for it to be too
thin does not do thin.

Nakūcha naranū. I must have it.
if not does not become

Sugu ni kawanakūcha Some must be bought at once.
at once not buying
narimasenū.
does not do

§ 84. Adverb with *te mo*. *Hirokū te mo*.

This is a Concessive Form. It belongs to no particular tense.

Donnani kitanakū te mo I don't care how dirty it is.
how much dirty
kamawanai.
don't care

Abunakū te mo kamau Who cares even if it is dan-
dangerous being even care gerous?
mono ka?
person ?

Usukū te mo daijōbu desū. It is quite safe, though it is
thin safe is thin.

§ 85. Adverb with *ba*. *Hirokuba* or *hirokumba*.

Ba with the Adverb corresponds to the Hypothetical Form of the Verb, and like it is not much used.

§ 86. The Negative of Adjectives is formed with the help of the Negative Adjectives *nai* 'is not,' and the past and future by adding the past and future of *aru* 'to be,' to the Adverbial form.

Examples.

Omoshirok' atta. It was amusing.

Mō osok' arō. It must be late.
already late will be

Akaku nai no wa iranai. I don't want any that are
red not don't want not red.

§ 87. THE ATTRIBUTIVE FORM. *Hiroi*.

This form may be obtained by adding *i* to the root. It is really, however, a contraction for an older form in *ki*, the *k* being omitted.*

This form is used when the adjective immediately precedes the noun.

Examples of Attributive Form.

Yoi hito. A good man.

Warui onna. A bad woman.

Atsui kami. Thick paper.

Awai kawo. A pale face.

Samui koto! How cold it is! (lit. the cold thing!).

Fukai toki wa fune de wataru. If it is deep, I shall cross in
deep time boat cross a boat.

* The older form is not quite obsolete. It is retained for example in the proverb *tori naki sato no kōmori*, 'the bat of No-bird-town,' and in the termination *beki*.

The particle *no* is often attached to this form of the adjective. *No* has in this position very much the force of the English indefinite pronoun 'one.' It is possibly here a contraction for *mono* 'thing.' This derivation would at any rate suit the meaning.

Examples.

<i>Yoroshi no wa nai ka?</i>	Have you no good ones?
<i>Shiroi no bakari aru.</i>	There are only white ones.
<i>Kuroi no wa ikutsū arimasū?</i> black how many	How many black ones are there?
<i>Akai no hitotsū mo gozarima-</i> red <i>senū.</i>	I have not a single red one.
<i>Kore wa hiakūshō no warui</i> farmer bad	This is not the farmer's fault.
<i>no de wa nai.</i>	
<i>Yori-dotte mo ii</i> choose having taken even good	May I have pick and choice?
<i>no desū ka?</i> <i>is ?</i>	

No ni following this form of the adjective may be translated 'while,' as in the examples:—

<i>Sono mama de ii no ni, naze</i> that state good why	While they were well enough as they were, why did you put them out of doors?
<i>soto ye dashita?</i> outside put-out	
<i>Samui no ni naze atatakai ki-</i> cold why warm	Why don't you wear warm clothes in this cold weather?
<i>mono ki nai ka?</i> clothes wear not	

This form of the adjective may stand by itself as a noun, as in the following examples:—

<i>Sui mo amai mo shiri-nui-</i> sour sweet know passed	He is a man who knows perfectly what is what.
<i>ta hito desū.</i> through man is	

Nagai mijikai mo iwazu ni Take receipt of the money' with-
 long short not-saying out making any fuss about it.
kane wo uketore.
 money receive

O kayeri nasatta hū ga yoroshī I think you had better go away.
 return did side good
deshū.
 will be

§ 88. THE VERBAL FORM. *Hiroi.*

The same form is used for the adjective combined with the substantive verb as for the attributive form. The older and book language has a special form for this, viz. *hiroshi*, produced by adding *shi* to the stem.*

Examples of the Verbal Form.

Amari mutsukashī. It is too difficult.
 too is difficult

Kawa ga asai kara daijōbu da. It is quite safe because the
 river shallow safe river is shallow.

Tenki wa yoroshī. The weather is good.

Mugi wo maite, kome no If we sow wheat, we never
 wheat having sown rice have a crop of rice, and if we
dekita koto mo uaku; mame wo sow beans we never have a crop
 become beans of hemp.
maite, asa no hayeta koto mo
 hemp grown thing also

nai.
 is not

Warui to wa iwanai. I don't say that it is bad.

Osoi to ikenai. It wont do to be late.

§ 89. THE CONDITIONAL FORM. *Hirokereba.*

Kereba is often pronounced *kereya* or *keria*.

* In some phrases the old form is still in use, as *shōbu nashi* 'there is no victory-defeat,' 'neither side has won;' *kidzukai nashi*, 'there is no cause for alarm' *yoshi, yoshi*, lit. 'is good, is good,' 'all right—never mind!'

Examples.

Miōnichi tenki ga yoroshī- I will come to-morrow, if the
tomorrow weather if weather is good.
kereba, mairimasū.
good come

Hitori de ii-nikukereba, wata- If you find a difficulty in tell-
alone if say difficult I ing it all by yourself, I will go
kūshi wa go issho ni ikimashō. with you.
along with will go

Michi no nukari ga As the mud of the road was
road mud something awful.
hanahadashikereba.
since extreme

Miōnichi tsugō ga wa- If tomorrow is not convenient,
tomorrow convenience if I will come the day after.
rukereba, asatte ki-
bad day after tomorrow will
mashō.
come

Other Conditional expressions are *hiroi toki wa, hiroku* (or *hiro*) *gozarimasureba, hiroi to, hiroi nara* and *hirokū te wa*. These have nearly the same meaning as *hirokereba* and are more common.

§ 90. THE CONCESSIVE FORM. *Hirokeredo*.

Hiroi keredo or *hirokū te mo* are generally preferred to *hirokeredo*.

Example.

Warukeredo, (better warui ke- Though bad, it can't be helped.
redo or warukū te mo) shikata
ga nai.

§ 91. THE ABSTRACT NOUN. *Hirosa*.

See § 12.

DERIVATIVE ADJECTIVES.

§ 92. A number of Derivative Adjectives are formed from nouns by adding *rashī*, a termination which corresponds to the English 'ish' or 'ly.' Examples. *Kodomorashī*, 'childish,' *bakarashī*, 'foolish.'

§ 93. DESIDERATIVE ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives may be formed from verbs by adding to the stem the termination *tai* which means 'desirous' or 'desirable.' The forms thus obtained are used where we should employ such verbs as 'wish' or 'want.'

Examples.

<i>Moraitai mono.</i> receive like thing	A thing I should like to get a present of.
<i>Ikитай.</i>	I want to go.
<i>Kитай or kaitō gozaimasū.</i>	I want to buy.
<i>O hanashi wo (or ga) shitai</i> talk wish to do	I have been wanting to talk to you.
<i>to omotte imasū.</i> thinking remain	

The Desiderative Adjective may take either *ga* or *wo* before it, as shown in the last example.

§ 94. NEGATIVE ADJECTIVES.

An important class of adjectives is that which is formed from verbs by adding to the negative base the negative adjective *nai*, 'not.'

They are formed from all verbs, with a very few exceptions, and are constantly used to replace the negative forms of the verb proper.

The Predicate and Adverb of these adjectives is seldom contracted, and the Abstract Noun is not in use.

Examples.

<i>Wakaranai.</i> it is unintelligible	I don't understand.
<i>Ukewanai.</i>	I don't guarantee it.
<i>Shiranai hito.</i>	A man I don't know.
<i>Yakanakū te mo yoroshi.</i> not roasting even is good	You need not roast it.

Kaze ga nai kara, ho wo It is all the same whether you
wind not because sail hoist sail or not, as there is no
kaketemo kakenaku te mo onaji wind.
set not set same

koto da.
thing is

Shiranakereba, sensaku shima- If he does not know, I will
inquiry make inquiries.
shō.

Sonna koto wo iwana- It would have been better if he
that sort of thing if not had said nothing of the sort.

kereba ii no ni.
say good while

Mono wo mo iwanai de He ran off without saying a
thing without saying word.

nigedashita.
ran off

Ikanakū te wa narimasenū. I must go.
not-go if does not be-
come

In the idiom exemplified in the last sentence, the word *narimasenū* is often omitted, and *te wa* contracted into *cha*.

Examples.

Kawanakūcha. I must buy.

Te wo arawanakūcha. I must wash my hands.

Konakūcha naranū. He must come.

§. 95. *Beki*. This termination, which means 'ought,' 'should,' 'may,' 'must' or 'will,' is indispensable in all forms of the written language, but, by a curious caprice, it has been almost entirely banished from the colloquial. The uncontracted forms *beki* (attributive), *beku* (adverb) and *beshi* (adj. with substantive verb) are considered bookish and affected, while the contracted form *bei* is also condemned as characterizing the rustic dialect of the east of Japan. *Byō*, the contracted adverbial form, is seldom or never used except on the stage. In a few combinations,

however, *beki*, *beku* remain in use, as *kō subeki hadzu da*, lit 'thus ought to do necessity is,' i.e. 'this is how it ought to be done,' *narubeku*, 'as far as possible,' *narubeku wa*, 'if possible.' With verbs of the First Conjugation *beki* accompanies the Present Indicative, with verbs of the Second Conjugation, the stem, but in the latter case there is some confusion and the practice of the written language is sometimes followed.

On the whole, the student may be recommended not to trouble himself about *beki*.

§ 96. OTHER DERIVATIVE ADJECTIVES.

Katai 'hard,' *yasui* 'easy,' *nikui* 'difficult,' 'hateful,' are also added to the stems of verbs to form derivative adjectives.

Examples.

<i>Ari-gatai.</i>	It is difficult to be. (a phrase used to mean 'Thanks.')
<i>Ii-nikui.</i>	Difficult to say.
<i>Mi-nikui.</i>	Hateful to look at; ugly.
<i>Koware-yasui.</i>	Easy to break, fragile.

Other examples of derivative adjectives formed from verbs are *isogashi*, 'busy,' from *isogu*, 'to be in a hurry'; *osoroshi*, 'dreadful,' from *osoreru*, 'to fear.'

§ 97. Uninflected words used as Adjectives.

There are a number of nouns which do duty as adjectives, and are often considered as such. Like other nouns, they are properly speaking uninflected, but with the aid of certain particles, a conjugation may be made out for them corresponding to the conjugation of the adjective proper, as follows:—

Akiraka, Bright.

Stem	<i>Akiraka</i> ...	bright.
Predicate	<i>Akiraka de</i>	bright.
Adverb	<i>Akiraka ni</i>	brightly.
Attributive	<i>Akiraka na</i>	bright (before a noun).
Verbal Form	<i>Akiraka da</i>	is bright.
Conditional	<i>Akiraka nareba</i>	if bright.
Concessive	<i>Akiraka naredo</i>	though bright.
Abstract noun ...	<i>Akiraka na koto</i>	brightness.

Examples.

<i>Rippa na mono ja nai ka ?</i>	Is it not grand?
<i>Makoto ni o rippa de gozai-</i> truly <i>masū.</i>	It is really splendid.
<i>Hi wa akiraka ni teru.</i> sun brightly shines	The sun shines brightly.
<i>Kinodoku na no wa Mori</i> sorry <i>San da.</i>	The one who is to be pitied is Mr. Mori.
<i>Bimbō ni natte iru kara</i> poor become because <i>kenyaku shinakūcha nari-</i> economy if-not-do does <i>masenū.</i> not become	Now that I have become poor, I must practise economy.
<i>Are wa ganko na</i> he obstinate prejudiced <i>yatsu desū.</i> fellow	He is one of the old school— an old fossil.

To this class of words belong *rippa* 'grand,' 'splendid;' *bimbō*, 'poor;' *kanemochi*, 'rich;' *kirei*, 'clean,' 'pretty,' and a multitude of words of Chinese derivation.

Some adjectives proper use the termination *na* added to the root as well as the regular attributive form. Thus we may say either *chisai* or *chisana*, 'small;' *ōki* or *ōkina*,

‘big;’ *okashī* or *okashina*, ‘ridiculous.’ English adjectives must often be translated in Japanese by other parts of speech. ‘Single’ for example is *hitoye no*, a noun with the possessive particle *no*; ‘Japanese’ is *Nippon no*, lit. ‘of Japan;’ ‘fat’ is *fūtotta*, the past tense of a verb *fūtoru* ‘to get fat;’ ‘explicit’ is *hakkiri shita*, an adverb followed by the past tense of *suru* ‘to do.’

§ 98. DEGREES OF COMPARISON.—The Japanese adjective has no degrees of comparison. The idea of comparison is expressed in the following manner:—‘the weather is finer today than yesterday’ is in Japanese, *sakujitsu yori konnichi wa tenki ga yoroshī*. This is literally, ‘than yesterday today the weather is good.’

Examples.

<i>Watakūshi yori anata o</i>	You are younger than I.
I than you	
<i>wakō gozaimasū.</i>	
young are	

In sentences like this, the former part is often omitted if the meaning is clear without it, as *anata wa o wakō gozarimasū*, ‘you are the younger,’ or *anata no hō ga o wakō gozarimasū*, lit. ‘your side is young.’

<i>Sore wa nawo yoroshii goza-</i>	That is still better.
that still good is	
<i>rimasū.</i>	

<i>Mjikai hodo wa, yoroshī.</i>	The shorter the better.
short amount is good	

<i>Ane hodo ōkiku wa nai.</i>	She is not so tall as her elder
elder sister big is not	sister.

<i>Omoi no hoka katai.</i>	It is harder than I thought.
thought outside of is hard	

Instead of a Superlative Degree qualifying adverbs are used or the meaning is indicated by the context.

Examples.

Kore wa ichiban takai.
this No. 1 is high

This is the highest.

Naka ni kore wa takai.
among this is high

This is the highest.

Mitsu no uchi ni sore wa
three among that
ichiban kirci de gozaimasü.
No. 1 pretty is

That is the prettiest of the
three.

CHAPTER VIII.

AUXILIARY WORDS.

§ 99. *Aru*, 'to be,' 1st. conjugation. With the present indicative followed by the particle *de* and the verb *aru*, 'to be,' are formed a number of compound tenses which are in very common use. The present indicative is in this construction a noun and *de* the sign of the predicate. *De aru* is usually contracted into *da*, *de arō* into *d'arō*, etc.

Examples.

<i>Itsu iku d'arō?</i> when go will be	When is he likely to go?
<i>Kore bakari de taranū</i> this alone not suffice	This alone won't be enough.
<i>d'arō.</i> will be	
<i>Konū d'atta.</i> not come was	He did not come.
<i>Yoroshin arimasenū d'atta.</i> good is not was	It was not good.

The last sentences show that the negative in this construction goes with the principal verb.

A similar construction is in use with adjectives.

Examples.

<i>Katai da.</i>	It is hard.
<i>Atarashī de arimasenū.</i>	It is not new.

The particle *no* often comes between the verb or adjective and *da*, *d'arō*, *d'atta* etc.

Examples.

Konai no d'arō.

He is probably not coming.

Itsu iku no d'arō?

When is he going?

Mō chaku shimashita no
already arrival did

He has probably arrived by this
time.

d'arō.
will be

When the verb *aru* preceded by *de*, the sign of the predicate, is followed by the polite termination *masū*, a still further contraction takes place, which is constantly used in familiar conversation. *De arimasū* is contracted into *demasū*, and then into *desū*, *de arimashō* into *demashō* and then into *deshō*, *de arimashita* into *deshita* etc.

The shorter and more contracted the phrase, the less polite it becomes. *Desū* is very much more familiar and less respectful than *de gozarimasū*.

Examples.

Sō desū.

It is so.

Dō desū ka?

How is it?

Gozaru and *gozarimasū* (in the Tokio dialect commonly pronounced *gozaimasū*), the polite substitutes for *aru*, may be used in the same way. *Gozaru* is not often heard in ordinary conversation.

Another series of compound tenses is formed by the past participle followed by *aru*.

Example.

Kite gozaimasū.

They have come.

The verbs *aru*, *arimasū*, *gozarimasū* may also be joined to the stem, as:—

Dochira ye o ide de
where go
gozarimasū ka?
is

Where are you going?

§ 100. *Oru, iru*, 'to remain,' 'to dwell.'

With the various tenses of the verbs *oru* (1st. conj.) and *iru* (2nd. conj.) and the past participles of verbs are formed a series of tenses which in some verbs correspond to the compound tenses formed by the verb 'to be' and the present participle of English verbs; in others to the tenses formed by the verb 'to have' and the past participle.

In other words this combination has sometimes a Perfect, sometimes a Continuative Force.

For instance, *hataraitte oru* means 'he is working' but *kite oru* means not 'he is coming,' but 'he has come.' *Iru* has the same meaning as *oru*. It usually forms a contraction with the verb, thus—*shitteru*, for *shitte iru*, 'I know' lit. 'having learnt, I remain.' The *kite gozarimasu* of the last section is slightly different in meaning from *kite orimasu*. The former might be expanded into 'as they have come, there now are some,' the latter means 'they have come, and still remain.' Naturally the form with *oru* or *iru* is more in use in the case of living beings.

Examples.

<i>Issaku nen no natsu kara</i>	I have been studying since the
before last year summer from	summer of the year before last.

keiko shite orimasu.
study having made remain

<i>Bakana koto wo itteru.</i>	You are talking nonsense.
foolish thing say remain	

<i>Kono tabi ni ana ga aite</i>	These socks have got holes in
these socks hole opened	them.

oru.
remains

<i>Dete orimasu.</i>	He has gone out.
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<i>Tsuite orimasu.</i>	It has arrived.
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§ 101. *Naru*, 'to be.'

The verb *naru*, 'to be,' is extremely frequent in books.

In the spoken language it is most usually found in the Conditional Form as an auxiliary joined with the Indicative tenses of verbs. Thus it is common, instead of *ikeba*, 'if he goes,' to say, *iku nareba*, or *iku nara* ;* for *ittareba* 'if he went' or 'had gone,' we may say *itta nareba* or *itta nara*. *Nara* may be used with adjectives in the same way, as *utsukushī nara* 'if pretty,' and is particularly frequent with those uninflected words described in § 97 which are used instead of adjectives. It has been already pointed out that the termination *na* of these words is a contraction for *naru*. *Naredo*, the Concessive Form, is also in use.

In the written and older language the present indicative of this verb was not *naru* but *nari*, and in some phrases this form is retained.

Example.

<i>Tatoe kuchi yakūsoku nari</i>	Granted that it is only a verbal
suppose mouth promise	promise.
<i>to mo.</i>	

Naru, 'to be,' should be distinguished from *naru*, 'to become.' The latter may be generally recognised by its being preceded by *ni* or *to*.

Examples.

<i>Kirei ni naru.</i>	To become beautiful.
<i>Hito to naru.</i>	To become a man.

§ 102. *Suru*, 'to do.' The conjugation of the irregular verb *suru* is given in § 44, and its use with the stems of verbs to form an emphatic negative has been explained in § 46. But perhaps the most common use of *suru* is to supply the place of verbal inflections in the case of Chinese and other words, which are themselves uninflected.

* *Nara* is merely a contraction for *nareba*. It is the *nara* which we have in the well-known phrase *sayō nara*, the literal meaning of which is 'if it be so,' = 'good bye.'

Examples.

<i>Fisan suru.</i>	To bring.
<i>Undō suru.</i>	To take exercise.
<i>Sōdan shimashō.</i>	I will consult (about it).
<i>Shimpai suruna.</i>	Don't be anxious.
<i>Yōjin shinai to ikenai.</i>	You must be careful.

For the honorific verb *nasaru*, the polite verb *masu* and the respectful verbs *itasu* and *mōsu*, see chapter XII.

§ 103. *Iu*, 'to say,' a regular verb of the first conjugation. It is used with other verbs in a way which will be understood from the following examples.

<i>Aru to iu to.</i>	If one say that there are, i.e. supposing that there are.
<i>Aru to iyedomo.</i>	Though one say that there are, i.e. granted that there are, although there are.
<i>Iku to iu to.</i>	If we say that we go i.e. if we go.
<i>Tada naku to iu koto</i> simply cry called thing	Who ever heard of anybody crying for nothing?
<i>aru mono ka?</i> is ?	

Iu used in this way is often altogether redundant.

§ 104. *Keru*, an old perfect of *kuru*, 'to come,' is much used in the Concessive Form *keredo* with the Indicative Tenses of verbs. In these combinations the meaning of the tense of the principal verb is not lost. *Itta keredo* for example means 'he went, but'—, while if one says *ikedo*, 'though go,' or *ittemo*, 'even having gone,' no particular tense is indicated.

Keredo is also used with the Verbal Form of Adjectives, as *nigai keredo*, 'though it is bitter.'

It may be useful to notice here some nouns which for want of a better name may be called Auxiliary Nouns.

§ 105. *Hadzu*. 'necessity,' 'obligation,' is much used to express the idea contained in our auxiliary verbs 'ought,' 'must.'

Examples.

Kono shina ga makoto ni These articles are really cheap.
this article truly

yasui.
is cheap

Hanahada warui kara, yasui They ought to be, for they are
very bad cheap very bad.

hadzu da.
necessity

Sakujitsu iku hadzu de He ought to have gone yester-
yesterday go day.
arimashita.
was

Danna wa konnichi o ide Master ought to come (i.e. is
master today expected) to-day.

nasaru hadzu desu.
is

Shirō hadzu wa nai. There is no reason why he
will know should know. He can't possibly
find out.

Sonna koto wo shiranakatta yo. I tell you I knew nothing of the
such did not know kind.

Shiranai hadzu da. How could you know?
not know necessity is

Sakujitsu sono kane wo I was to have been paid that
yesterday that money money yesterday.
uketoru hadzu deshita.
receive necessity was

Raigetsu ikubeki hadzu He is to go next month.
next month go ought necessity
desu.
is

Iku hadzu will do as well as, or better than, *ikubeki hadzu* in the last sentence.

§ 106. *Koto*, 'action,' 'thing,' is much used with adjectives and the forms of verbs which are capable of being made

adjectives in a way which will be best understood from a few examples :—

<i>Iku koto.</i>	The going.
<i>Ikanū koto.</i>	The not going.
<i>Itta koto.</i>	The having gone.
<i>Iku koto wa dekimashō</i> going thing will be possible	Will it be possible to go ?
<i>ka ?</i>	
<i>Ikanū koto wa arumai.</i> not going thing will not be	He will surely go.
<i>Tōkiō ye itta koto arimasū</i> gone thing is	Has he ever gone to Tokio ?
<i>ka ?</i> <i>?</i>	
<i>Nippon no sake wo nonda</i> Japanese drunk	I have never drunk Japanese sake.
<i>koto wa nai.</i> thing is not	
<i>Noboru koto wa noborare-</i> ascending thing can <i>masū ; oriru koto wa</i> ascend coming down <i>mudzukashī.</i> is difficult	So far as getting up is concerned, I can get up ; it is the coming down that is difficult.
<i>Tōkiō ye kita koto wa</i> come thing	He has come to Tokio, so far as that goes.
<i>kimashita.</i>	
<i>Watakūshi wa mō nagai koto</i> I long	I don't think I have long to live.
<i>wa arumai.</i> will not be	
<i>Rippana hito ni naru to iu</i> splendid become	I know that he will turn out a splendid fellow.
<i>koto wo shōchi shite iru.</i> know	

In the last sentence, *koto* takes the place of the conjunction 'that.' The *to iu* is superfluous, as it often is in Japanese.

<i>Ichido o me ni kakatta koto</i> once eye hung	I have once met you.
<i>ga arimasu.</i>	
<i>Mita koto ga nai.</i>	I have never seen.
<i>Miru koto ga dekinai.</i>	I can't see.
<i>A! nemui koto!</i> sleepy	Ah! how sleepy I am!
<i>Wakizashi no koto wo</i> short sword about	I thought of enquiring about the short swords.
<i>kikō to omotta.</i> will hear thought	
<i>Taikomochi to wa dare no</i> jester who	Whom do you mean by 'professional jester?'
<i>koto da?</i> is	
<i>Omaye no koto sa.</i>	I mean you.
<i>Wakaranu to wa anata no</i> not understand your	Talk of not understanding! it is you who don't understand.
<i>koto.</i> thing	
<i>Watakushi no kita koto wa</i> come	Let your master know that I have come.
<i>danna ye shirasete o kure.</i> master make known give	
<i>Kono shomotsu no koto wa</i> this book	I heard about this book from Miss O Kiyo.
<i>O Kiyo san kara kikumashita.</i> from heard	

§ 107. *Mono* means 'thing,' but it frequently occurs after verbs in idiomatic expressions to which this meaning affords little clue.

Examples.

A. <i>Are wa sen ni</i> she before	A. I never saw that woman before.
<i>miyenakatta onna da.</i> not seen woman is	B. Very likely; considering that she has come this year.
B. <i>Sō d'arō; are wa</i> thus will be she	
<i>kotoshi kara kitan'da mono.</i> this year from come is thing	

- A. *Ano tokoro ye tabako-* A. I ordered a tobacco-pouch
 that place tobacco from that place: go and fetch it.
ire wo atsurayete oita; B. Well, considering that it was
 holder having ordered put promised for the 12th of next
are wo totte ki na. month — (The sentence is left
 that having taken come unfinished as so often happens in
 B. *Are wa raigetsu jiu ni* Japanese.)
 that next month
nichi no yakūsoku da mono wo—
 day promise

Kamau mono ka? What do I care?
 care thing ?

Komatta mono da. It is very annoying.

Ikitai mon' desū keredo— I should like to go, but—
 like to go is although

§ 108. *Tokoro*, 'place.'

The ordinary mode of rendering in Japanese the relative clauses of European languages has been already described in § 28, but in order to bring out the relative force more distinctly, the word *tokoro* is sometimes introduced, in imitation of a Chinese idiom. Thus instead of *iku hito*, 'the man who goes,' it is possible to say *iku tokoro no hito*, which means the same thing.

The relative force may be recognized in the following examples:—

Omaye no kinō hanashita By what you said yesterday.
 you yesterday said
tokoro de wa.
 place by

Kamfnku ni tayenai It is a thing for which I can-
 admiration do not endure not contain my admiration.
tokoro da.

Kōgoro san wa dō suru What did you see Mr. Kogoro
 how doing do?
tokoro wo mi-nasatta?
 place see did

Tokoro after the indicative tenses of verbs has the force of our 'just,' as in the following examples:—

Anata no uwasa wo shite iru We were just talking about you.
report
tokoro d'atta.

Nan'da ka kore kara yomu I am just going to read what
read it is.
tokoro da.

Tonari no hanashi wo We are just listening to what
neighbour talk they are saying next door.
kite iru tokoro da.
listening

Other examples of *tokoro*.

Tokoro ga, sono ban ni— Well then, on that night—
that night

Yonde mita tokoro ga— Upon reading it—
reading seen place

Sayō mōshimashita tokoro ga— On my saying so—

A. *Sazo o yakamashiu goza-* A. I am sure you must have
surely noisy will
rimashitarō. B. *Yakamashi* been disturbed by our noise. B.
have been noisy Far from it!

dokoro ka?
place ?

A. *Watakūshi no tokoro ma-* A. Would it be possible for
my place as
de motte kite
far as having taken having come
kudasaru koto ga deki-
give thing will be pos-
mashō ka? B. *Hei! arigatō*
sible ? thank you
gozarimasū ; sashi -agemasū
send up
dokoro de wa gozarimasenū.
place it is not

CHAPTER IX.

PARTICLES.

§ 109. Particles have very varied uses in Japanese. They serve instead of case and plural terminations, and are also used as prepositions* and conjunctions.

Many of the particles described in this chapter are really identical with some of the terminations of verbs and adjectives already noticed.

They are mostly found after nouns, but are also used with those parts of the verb and adjective which are nouns in syntax, and a few are joined to verbs in the indicative mood or to adjectives in the verbal form.

For convenience of reference they have been arranged alphabetically.

§ 110. *Dano*. *Dano* is a contraction for *de aru no*. It is used in enumerations, where it is desired to make each thing mentioned as distinct as possible. It is usually translated 'and', but this does not give the full force of this particle. It resembles not a little the alternative form of the verb, and like it is found in pairs.

Examples.

<i>Kiō</i>	<i>dano</i>	<i>asu</i>	<i>dano</i>	Saying that they were coming,
to-day		to-morrow		now today, now tomorrow, they
<i>mairu to te,†</i>	<i>kimasenū.</i>			have not come.
come	come not			

* As they come after the noun, postpositions would be the more correct term.

† For *to itte*.

Iya dano *ō dano to itte,* Saying at one time 'no' at
no yes saying
shinai no desū. another time 'yes', he nevertheless
not do s does not do it.

Ninsoku dano, daiku dano He sent for coolies, and for car-
coolie carpenter
yaneya dano youde, penters, and for tilers, and set
tiler having called them to work.
shigoto wo sasewashita.
work caused to do

§ III. *De*. *De* is a contraction for *nite*. With the various verbs for 'to be', it forms a series of contractions, as *da* for *de aru*, *desū* for *de arimasū*, *deshita* for *de arimashita*, *datta* for *de atta*, *darō* for *de arō* etc. *De wa* is contracted into *ja*.

De means 'with,' 'by,' 'by means of,' 'on account of,' 'at,' 'in,' as in the following examples:—

Zōkin de ita wo nugū. To wipe the boards with a
floorcloth board wipe cloth.

Oka de iku. To go by land.
land go

Kawase de kane wo To send money by means of a
bill of exchange money bill of exchange.
okuru.
send.

Wakarauai de komaru. I am bothered by his not under-
understanding standing.

Heya wa hanahada fuketsu de It is an annoyance that the room
room very dirty by is so dirty.
komarimasū.
am annoyed

Gau ichi wa de kare It is not that it is worth
wildgoose one that making a fuss about one wild
kore iu wake de wa gozaima-
say reason is not goose.
senū.

Yashiki de sodachimashita. I was brought up in a *yashiki*.

Gakkō de sonna koto wa They know nothing of the kind
college at such at the college.
ikkō shiranū.
wholly do not know

Kore de mina desū ka? Is this all?
this with all is ?

Dō iu shidai de? Under what circumstances?
what called order

De as the sign of the Predicate. When two nouns are joined together by the verb 'to be' (*aru*, *arimasū*, *gozari-masū*), the latter affixes *de*.

Examples.

Watakushi wa kajiya de I am the blacksmith.
blacksmith
gozarimasū.

Kono mushi wa tomo desū. This insect is a dragon fly.
insect dragon fly

Uso da. It is a lie.

Ī ja nai ka? Is it not good? *i.e.*, are you not satisfied?

Tōkiō hen no yatsu wa The Tokio fellows are effemi-
quarter fellow nate and therefore useless.
jinjaku de (atte) ikenū.
effeminate not go

Neruson wa Iگیرisū no hito Nelson was an Englishman and
Nelson Englishman a naval hero.
de (atte), kaigun no gōketsū
navy hero
desū.
is

Kore wa ō hiōban no He had a great reputation, and
He great report lived in Aioi St.
mono de (atte), Aioi chō ni
street
orimashita.
lived

De as the mark of the predicate is much used in forming the compound tenses of verbs and adjectives. See § 99.

Demo combines the meaning of *de* with that of *mo* 'even,' 'also.' It may generally be translated 'even'.

Sayō *demo* *gozai-* That is probably even so, but—
thus (pred.) even it will
mashō ga,—
be but

Demo gozaimashō ga,— (Same as last.)

Demo— Yes, but—

Sore demo ikenai. Even so it won't do.
that with even it can't go

Ōkata taki ye demo He has probably gone round to
probably waterfall to the waterfall. (*Demo* here shows
mawatta no de gozarimashō. that the remark is a mere guess.)
gone round will be

Ato demo yoroshī. It will do afterwards.
after even is good

Sore wa kodomo demo wakaru. Even a child understands that.
that child even is in-
telligible

Fūtotta no demo, yaseta no Either fat ones or lean ones will
fat lean do.
demo yoroshī.
is good

Seiyō no hito demo He is neither a European nor a
west ocean man Chinaman.
Shinajin demo nai.
Chinese

In the last sentence we have a combination of *de* as predicate and *mo*, repeated with two nouns in the sense of 'both.'

For *demo* with Interrogative Pronouns see § 26.

§ 112. *Dzutsu*, 'each,' 'every,' 'apiece'.

Examples.

Kono kusuri wa ichi nichi This medicine is taken three
this medicine one day times every day.
sando dzutsu nomu no
three times each drink
desū.
is

Hitori dzutsu hairima- They came in one at a time.
 one person at a time entered
shīta.

Toshi ni nido gurai dzutsu Would it not be possible to
 year twice amount each come to Tokio twice every year?
Tōkiō ye dete kuru wake ni wa
 out come reason
ikumai ka?
 will not go?

Mina ni fūtatsu dzutsu haitte There are two in each of them.
 all two each
oru.

§ 113. *Ga*. *Ga* was originally a possessive particle, and it still retains this force in certain phrases.

Examples.

Koma-ga-take. Colt's peak (the name of a mountain).

Jiu nen ga aida. For the space of ten years.
 ten year space (*jiu nen no aida* is equally good and much more common.)

Ore ga me no maye de saye. Before my very eyes.
 my eyes before even

Kore ga tame ni. On this account.

Waga kuni. One's country.

Waga kiōdai. One's own brothers and sisters.

It is better not to use *ga* as a possessive particle except in phrases for which there is good precedent.

By the process described in § 65 *ga* has in the modern colloquial come to be chiefly used as the sign of the nominative case. This case is, however, not necessarily accompanied by *ga*. It is omitted when *wa* or *mo* follows the noun and in many other cases, and a noun may be in the nominative case without any particle at all being added. *Ga* is almost always used before the verbs *aru* 'to be,' *dekiru* 'to become,' 'to be made,' and *oru* and *iru* 'to remain.'

Examples of *ga* as sign of the nominative case.

- Kane ga aru ka?* Is there any money? Have you
money is ? any money?
- Hana ga takaku natta.* He gave himself airs.
nose high became
- Isogu koto ga aru kara.* Because there is hurry.
hurry is because
- Sei ga takai hito.* A man of tall stature.
stature tall man
- Shikata ga nai.* There is nothing to be done.
do-side is not There is no help for it.
- Uso ga arawareta.* Your falsehood has been found
falsehood has been revealed out.
- Damatte iru hō ga* You had better hold your tongue.
being silent remain side
- ii.*
is good.
- Saku ya hitogoroshi ga* There was a murder last night.
last night murder
- atta.*
was
- Yūbe ame ga futta.* It rained last night.
last night rain fell
- Auo sumiya san wa* Has that charcoal-dealer a wife?
that charcoal-dealer
- o kamisan ga arimasū ka?*
wife is ?
- Aka ga nijittan aru.* There are twenty pieces of the
red twenty pieces red.
- Oi-oi o hanashi ga nakaba* Now that we are at length get-
gradually story middle ting to the middle of the story,
ni narimasū kara, kore kara what remains becomes interest-
becomes because this after ing.
ga omoshiroku narimasū.
amusing becomes
- O cha ga dekimashita.* The tea is ready.
(hon.) tea is made
- Hima ga nakatta.* I had not time.
leisure was not
- Yō ga aru kara, kochi* Come here; I've something for
business is because hither you to do.
o ide.

The noun is often followed by *ga* where we should expect to find an accusative case, as in the following examples.

Kono imi ga wakarima- I don't understand the meaning
this meaning is unintelligi- of this.
senū.
ble

Hana ga o suki desū ka? Are you fond of flowers?
flower like is ?

Kane ga uketoritai When you want to receive the
money desirable to receive money.
toki wa.
time

Hanshō no oto ga suru. There is the firebell.
fire-bell sound does

In the above sentences *imi*, *hana*, *kane*, and *oto* are regarded by the Japanese as the subjects of the verb or adjective which follows.

Ga, after those parts of adjectives and verbs which are used as nouns for purposes of syntax, has the same force as when it follows ordinary nouns.

Examples.

Iku ga yoroshī. You had better go.
the going is good

Itta ga yok'atta. He would have done better to
having gone was good have gone.

Yenrio sezu ni You had better make no cere-
ceremony not doing mony, but speak out frankly.
uchi-akete hanashita ga
frankly the having spoken
yoroshī.
is good

Ori-ai ga tsukimasenū. They don't hit it off together.
bend-meet not hit.

Sugu ni tsurete You should have brought him
at once accompanying here at once.
kita ga ii.
the having come was good.

O ai ga nakū te yoroshii You need not meet him.
 meet without good
gozaimasū.

Ga after a verb in the indicative mood or an adjective in the verbal form may generally be translated by 'but.' Sometimes a pause in speaking is a sufficient equivalent.

Examples.

Tori-naosō to omou ga, I wish to put it right, but I can't.
 take will mend think
tori-naosnai.
 take cannot mend

Shinsetsu wa arigatai ga, You are very kind, but I must
 kindness thanks positively be going (to an inferior).
zeshi ikaneba naranai.
 positively if not go does not
 become

Momen de wa arimasū ga, It is true that they are cotton,
 cotton (pred.) is but they have just been washed
aratte shitate-naoshita bakari and made up again.
 washed made up renewed only
desū.
 are

Senkoku nani ka miseru You said awhile ago that you
 former hour something show had something to show me—may
mono ga aru to osshaimashita I look at it here?
 thing is said
ga, koko de haiken shitemo
 here see having done
yoi no de gozarimasū ka?
 good is it

Ame ga ii kagen ni If the rain would stop in reason-
 rain good condition able time, it would be a good
yameba, yoroshī ga— thing, but—(I don't expect it will).
 if stop is good

After *tokoro, ga* has a somewhat similar force.

Kiite mita tokoro ga. Upon making inquiries—(a
 having heard seen place pause)

Tokoro ga or *daga* (for *de aru ga*) at the beginning of a sentence means 'this being so,' 'upon this,' 'well then.'

§ 114. *Gena* is found after verbs in the sense 'it would appear that,' 'I am told that,' 'I understand that.'

Examples.

<i>Chōman to yara de gozari-</i>	I am told that it is dropsy, if
dropsy ?	is
<i>masū gena.</i>	that is the right name.

<i>Sakujitsu kayerimashita</i>	I understand that he came back
<i>gena.</i>	yesterday.

Sō desū is commoner in Tokio than *gena*, which is more a Kyoto expression, and has the same meaning. Ex. *Sakujitsu kayerimashita sō desū*, 'I understand that he returned yesterday.'

§ 115. *Ka* asks a question or intimates a doubt. it is very accurately represented by the mark of interrogation.

Examples.

<i>Okī fune ka?</i>	Is it a large ship?
large ship ?	

<i>Watakūshi ka?</i>	Is it I?
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<i>Kita ka?</i>	Has he come?
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Ka between two nouns represents our conjunction 'or.'

Examples.

<i>Osaka ka Nagasaki no</i>	<i>uchi</i>	He lives in one of the two
	one or	places, Osaka or Nagasaki (I
<i>ni orimasū.</i>		don't know which).
other	lives	

<i>Ya ka tama ni atatte</i>	He was killed by an arrow or
arrow bullet striking	a bullet.
<i>shinimashita.</i>	
died	

<i>Otoko ka onna ka?</i>	Is it a male or a female?
man ? woman ?	

<i>Itta ka ikanai ka?</i>	Has he gone, or not?
has gone ? does not go ?	

<i>Sono hon no hiyōshi wa</i>	Is the cover of that book thick
that book cover	or thin?
<i>atsui ka usui ka?</i>	
thick thin	

Where the clause begins with another interrogative word, *ka* may be omitted.

Example.

<i>Dare desū?</i>	Who is it?
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The Japanese language having no special forms for indirect narration, a question or doubt when repeated in an indirect clause does not change its form as it does in English.

Examples.

<i>Anata wa miōnichi iyo-iyō</i>	He came to enquire whether
you tomorrow still	you had not changed your mind
<i>o ide nasaru ka to</i>	about going tomorrow.
do you come? (sign of quotation)	

<i>kiki ni kimashita.</i>
hear to came

<i>Mūma ka ushi ka shiranū.</i>	I don't know whether it is a
horse bull	horse or a bull.

<i>Donata ka to omoimashita.</i>	I wondered who it was.
who I thought	

<i>Ikō to omou.</i>	I am thinking of going.
will go think	

<i>Ikō ka to omou.</i>	I think I may perhaps go.
will go? think	

<i>Man - ichi sō iu koto</i>	It occurred to me whether there
10,000 1 so called	might not possibly be something
<i>demo ari wa semai ka to</i>	of that kind.
even be will not do?	
<i>omotta.</i>	
thought	

<i>Shijū hak-ku ni narō</i>	A beggar who one would think
forty eight nine will become	might be perhaps forty eight or
<i>ka to omou kojiki.</i>	forty nine years of age.
think beggar	

<i>Aru ka mo shiremasenū.</i>	There may be some, for aught
are? even can't know	I know.

For *ka* with Interrogative Pronouns see § 26.

§ 116. *Kara*, (with nouns) 'from,' 'since,' (with verbs) 'because,' 'after.'

Examples.

1. With nouns.

<i>Konnichi kara.</i>	From today.
<i>Kore kara hachi ri.</i>	Eight ri from here.
<i>Saki kara.</i>	From a while ago.
<i>Doko kara ikimasū ka?</i> where from go ?	By which way do you go?
<i>Nakasendō kara ikimasū.</i>	I am going by the Nakasendo.
<i>Kanada kara sei'yō ye</i> from west ocean	I think of going to Europe via Canada.
<i>ikō to zōjimasū.</i> will go think	
<i>Sore kara no koto ni shō</i> that after thing will make	Let us take it after that.
<i>ja nai ka?</i> is not ?	
<i>Kore kara.</i>	Henceforth.
<i>Omote no hō kara irete</i> front side from having let in	Don't let him in by the front.
<i>kureruna.</i> don't give	
<i>Kakushi kara kane wo</i> pocket from money	Taking money from his pocket.
<i>dashite.</i> taking out	
<i>Ima kara sugu ni kayeru.</i> now from immediately return	I am now going straight back again.

2. With Verbs.

(a). With Indicatives.

<i>Oyaji ga naku narimashita</i> father not became	My father is dead, so I would ask you for two or three days
<i>kara ni san nichi o itoma</i> because two three day leave	leave.
<i>wo negaimasū.</i> request	

Daijōbu desū kara, go You may make your mind at
safe is because ease ; it is quite safe.
anshin—
easy-mind

Kono uchi no mae wa Remember that I don't allow
this house before jinrikshas to be set down before
kuruma wo okasenai kara,
jinrikisha not-let-put because this house.
sō omotte iro.
so thinking remain

Ima ni kayeru kara, Tell the driver I am going away
now go back because in a moment.
giosha ni sō itte o kure.
driver having said give

In the last two sentences *kara* is used where we might have expected *to*, the sign of quotation.

Atsui kara.

Because it is hot.

(b). With Past Participle.

Mama demo kutte It will do after you have had
boiled rice even having eaten your rice (to persons much in-
kara yok'arō. ferior in rank).
after will be good

Mina atsumatte kara Won't you wait till they are all
all having assembled after assembled before doing it ?
ni nasaremasenū ka ?
not do

Hiru-meshi wo tabete I won't go till after I have had
noon meal having eaten my midday meal.
kara de nakūcha ikimasenū.
after if not don't go

§ 117. *Koso* is a very emphatic particle. It formerly had the effect of making the verb or adjective at the end of the sentence be put in the Conditional Base, and rare cases of the application of this rule are still met with.

Examples of *Koso*.

Omaye koso usotsuki da. It is *you* who are the liar.
you liar are

<i>Yō koso oide nasatta.</i> well come	You are most welcome.
<i>Watakūshi koso go busata—</i> I not-giving news	It is I who have neglected calling on you.
<i>Shinzureba koso, go chinkoku</i> since believe advice	It is just because I believe it, that I offer you advice.
<i>mōshimasū.</i> say (respectful)	
<i>Yoroshi; sore de koso kimi</i> is good that with you	Right! That is like yourself.
<i>da.</i> is	

§ 118. *Made*, from *ma* 'space' and *de* 'with,' means 'to,' 'up to,' 'till,' 'until,' 'as far as,' 'inclusive of.'

Examples.

<i>Miōnichi made.</i>	Till to-morrow.
<i>Yokohama kara Tōkiō made.</i>	From Yokohama to Tokio.
<i>Hachiōji made donogurai</i> what quantity	How far is it to Hachoji?
<i>aru?</i>	
<i>Iu made mo nai.</i> saying as far as even is not	It is not worth mentioning.
<i>Miōgonichi made ni</i> day after tomorrow by	It will be finished by the day after tomorrow.
<i>deki-agarimasū.</i> is finished	
<i>Kojiki to made ni natta.</i> beggar as far as became	He fell so low as to become a beggar.
<i>Namaye made</i> name as far as	I even told you my name.
<i>o hanashi mōshita.</i> told	
<i>Konnichi no hito ni made.</i> today man down to	Even down to the men of this day.
<i>Sakuban osoku made</i> last night late until	He had not returned up till late last night.
<i>kayerananda.</i> returned not	

Doko made mo chikara Exerting one's strength to the
where as far as even strength very utmost.

wo tsūkushite.
having exhausted

Omaya made watashi Even you join in vexing me.
you inclusive of me

wo ijimeru.
vex

§ 119. *Mo* means 'also,' 'too,' 'even,' and, when repeated with two nouns, 'both.' It is the opposite of *wa*, *wa* meaning 'this, and nothing more,' 'this, if nothing more,' while *mo* implies that some thing else is associated with the noun to which it belongs. These two particles are therefore not found together. The case particles come before *mo*, but when it is used, *ga* (as sign of the nominative) and *wo* are generally omitted.

For *demo* see § 111.

It is the same particle which is used with the concessive form of verbs and with participles.

Examples.

1. With nouns.

Kono tsubo mo o kai nasare. Buy this vase too.
this vase buy do

Inu mo neko mo. Both dogs and cats.
dog cat

Ingririsū mo Nippon mo. Both England and Japan.

Futatsu to mo. Both of them.

Sō omou mo muri wa nai. You are not wrong to think so.
so think even wrong is not

Shiri mo shinai hito no Sending off a letter to a man
know do not man she knows nothing of.
tokoro ye tegami wo dashite.
place letter sending off

Omou and *shiri* in the last two sentences must be taken as nouns.

Shinkō shinai hito mo aru. There are some who do not
belief do not men also are believe.

2. With Verbs. ('even').

Kuru ka mo shiranū. He may come, for aught I know.
come ? even don't know

This phrase implies a slight leaning to the opinion that he will come; *kuru ka shiranū* is simply an expression of ignorance.

Kiō wa mata Hayaji I don't know whether that
today again fellow Hayaji may not come again
me ga koyō mo today.
(contemptuous) will come even
termination
shiranū.
can't know

Tatoye nani to iwō to No matter what he may say,
supposing what will say the best plan is to take no notice
mo, tori-awanai no ga of him.
even take-meet-not
ichiban da.
no. 1 is

Mina tabenakū te mo You need not eat them all.
all not eating even
yoroshī.
is good

Aru keredo mo omaye I have some, but I won't give
are although even you you any.
ni wa yaranai.
to not give

§ 120. *Nagara*, 'whilst.'

1. With nouns.

Kage nagara. In my inmost heart.
shade

Go mendō nagara. I am sorry to trouble you, but—
trouble

Shikkei nagara. It is very rude of me, but—
impolite

Futatsu nagara. Both of them. The two of
two them.

2. With Verbs (stem form).

Utare *nagara, kanjō* Going on with his counting all
being beaten counting the time he was being beaten.

wo shīte.
doing

Cha wo nomi nagara They were chattering over their
tea drink whilst tea.

shabette orimashita.
chattering remained

Kiusoku shi nagara.
rest do

While resting.

O kotoba o damashi Even knowing all the time that
words (hon.) deceive your words were deceiving
asobasu to shiri nagara mo. (highly respectful).
condescend know even

Osore nagara.
fear

With all due respect.

Habakari nagara.
fear

With all due respect.

§ 121. *Ni*. With nouns *ni* usually means 'to,' 'in,'
'at,' 'into,' 'on.'

Examples.

Kiōto ni iku. He goes to Kioto.
to go

Kiōto ni orimasū. He lives in Kioto.

Uchi ni orimasū. He is at home.
within

Denshinkyoku ni haitta. He went into the telegraph
telegraph office into entered office.

Yengawa ni dashite Put it out on the verandah.
verandah on having put out

oke.
put

Kiūji ni mairi- I have come to wait at table.
waiting at table have
mashita.
come

Hito wo baka ni suru. To make a fool of a person.
person fool into make

Other meanings of *ni*.

Dare ni kiita?
whom from did hear

From whom did you hear it?

Wakai toki, haha ni
young time mother from

Separated from her' mother
when young.

wakarete.
separated

Toshi ni wa ōki.
year for is big

He is big for his age.

Anohito ni medzurashi
that man for rare

It is very unusual for him to be
so late.

chikoku desū.
late-hour is

Sore ni sōi nai.
that about mistake is not

There is no mistake about that.

Sore ni, mata
that in addition to again

And besides, when I went again
to see—

itte miraba—
having gone when I saw.

Bekon ni tamago.
bacon in addition to eggs.

Bacon and eggs.

Take ni suzume.
bamboo sparrow

Bamboos and sparrows (as a
subject of a painting).

Taisetsu na kushi kanzashi
valuable comb hairpin

It contained clothing besides
valuable combs and hairpins.

ni irui mo haitte
clothing having entered
imashita.
was

Yome ni ikitai.
bride as wishes to go

She wants to get married.

Ni is often required in Japanese where there is no
preposition in English.

Examples.

Isha ni sōdan suru.
doctor consultation do

To consult a doctor.

Isha ni mite morau.
having seen receive

To get a doctor to examine
one.

Yotsu tsuji de I met the carriage at the cross-
four crossroads at roads.
basha ni aimashita.
carriage met

Mina ni ichi mai dzutsu Give them all one apiece.
all one (flat object) apiece
yare.
give

Shindai - kagiri ni natta. He became bankrupt.
property-limit became

Fuji san ni nobotta. He ascended M^t Fuji.
Fuji M^t ascended

Tonari ni arimasu. It is next door.

Ni with nouns often forms Adverbs.

Examples.

Makoto ni. Truly.
truth in

Tashika ni. Certainly.
certainty in

Dai ichi ni. Firstly.
number one in

Uye ni. Above.

Mare ni. Seldom.

Before passive verbs, *ni* means 'by,' and before causative verbs indicates the person who is caused to perform the action.

Examples.

Hiyoko wa karasu ni The chicken was carried off by
young chicken crow by a crow.
torareta.
was taken

Nani ka Moriyama ni mo He was talked to a little by
something by too Moriyama too.
iwareta.
was said

Niwatori ni ye wo Give the fowls their food.
 fowl food
kuwasero.
 make eat

A similar construction is in use with some intransitive verbs.

Example.

Kono atsu ni dōmo I am knocked up by this heat.
 this heat by somehow
yowatta.
 have become weak

Ni may follow those parts of the verb and adjective which are capable of becoming nouns.

(a) After Indicatives.

Tanoshimi ni omoimashita ni. Whilst I was looking forward
 pleasure as thought in to it with pleasure.
Ashta tattara When it would do quite well if
 tomorrow if started you started tomorrow, why insist
yokarō ni naze shite (on going) today?
 will be good in why persistently
konnichi—
 today

Ame ga fareba, nareru to When you knew very well that
 rain if falls get wet when (or if) it rains, people get
iz koto wa shirete wet—(why did you go out in it?).
 called thing being known
iru ni—
 is in

Kike to iz ni— When I tell you to listen—(why
 listen say when don't you listen?)

(b) After Adjectives.

Atsu ni komaru. I am bothered by the heat.
 being hot by am annoyed

Kurai no ni, naze chūchin When it is so dark, why don't
 being dark in why lantern you bring a lantern?
wo motte konai?
 taking not come

<i>Yō</i>	<i>mo nai ni saki ye</i>	As I have nothing for you to
business	not while first	do, you may go to bed without
<i>nereba</i>	<i>yoi.</i>	waiting for me.
if go to bed	is good	

Ni is frequently found after *nashi*, the old verbal form of *nai* 'not,' as *yenrio nashi ni* 'without ceremony.' This is an ungrammatical construction but it has the sanction of use.

(c) After Stems.

<i>Kimono wo arai ni yatta.</i>	He sent the clothes to be
clothes wash sent	washed.

<i>Naoshi ni yatta ka?</i>	Did you send them to be
mend sent	mended?

<i>Mi ni itta.</i>	He went to see.
--------------------	-----------------

It is not every verb with which this construction is usual or possible.

<i>O kiki ni iremasā.</i>	I will tell you (very respectful).
hearing put in	

(d) After Negative Participles.

(<i>Gozen no</i>) <i>Ato no katadzuke</i>	He went to bed without putting
meal after putting away	away the (dinner) things.
<i>wo sezu ni nete</i>	
not doing having gone to bed	
<i>skimaimashita.</i>	
finished.	

<i>Kanjo wo harawaru ni</i>	He never paid the bill after
bill not paying	all.
<i>skimaimashita.</i>	
finished.	

§ 122. *No* 'of' is the ordinary sign of the possessive case.

Examples.

<i>Hito no ashi.</i>	A man's leg.
<i>Hako no kagi.</i>	The key of the box.
<i>Omaye no kimono.</i>	Your clothes.

<i>Ima no (itta koto) wa</i> now of said thing	What I said just now was a joke, I tell you.
<i>jōdan desū yo.</i> joke is (emph. part).	
<i>Sci no takai heitai.</i> growth of high soldier	A tall soldier.
<i>Yama no ōi kuni.</i> mountain numerous country	A mountainous country.
<i>Hi no aru nchi ni.</i> sun's being within	While there is still daylight.
<i>Rondon kara no dempō.</i> London from telegram.	A telegram from London.
<i>Kin no kahei.</i>	Gold coins.
<i>Miya no shīta ni</i> Shinto temple of below	There are two inns below the Shinto temple.
<i>yadoya ga niken aru.</i> inn two there are.	
<i>Yane no uye kara tonde</i> roof of above from flying	It flew away over the roof.
<i>itte shimatta.</i> going finished	
<i>Me no maye de.</i> eye of before at	Before my eyes.

No joins two words which relate to the same person or thing.

<i>Dokushin no watakūshi.</i> single body	I, who am a single man.
<i>Sagami no kuni.</i>	The province of Sagami.
<i>Mekura no kojiki.</i> eye-dark of beggar.	A blind beggar.
<i>Bettō no Tsunekichi.</i>	The horse boy Tsunekichi.
<i>Sugu ni koi to no</i> at once come	A message that he was to come at once.
<i>kotodzuke.</i> message	

No is sometimes used like *dano* (which is=*da+no*) in enumerations. Here it may be rendered 'and' or 'or.'

Muko no yōshi no son-in-law adopted son
to sonna mi ni sugita such person exceeding
koto wa negatte mo thing having requested even
kanaimasenū.
 cannot be granted

Even if I asked for a thing so far above my station as to become your son-in-law or your adopted son, my request could not be granted.

Moto yori izon no origin from difference of opinion
nan'no to iu wake wa anything called reason
nai.
 is not

Of course there is no difference of opinion or anything of that kind.

No with numerals.

Mitsu no hako.

Three boxes.

Sannin no dorobō.

Three thieves.

No after adjectives may very often be taken as equal to *mono* 'thing' and translated by 'one.'

Ito no futoi no wo motte thread thick taking
koi.
 come

Bring me a stout piece of thread.

Kore! nibui no bakari aru; this blunt only are
togatta no ga arimasenū ka?
 sharp are not ?

Look here ! there are only blunt ones. Are there no sharp ones ?

Ichiban yasui no no nedan.
 no. 1 cheap price

The price of the cheapest ones.

Omaye wa warui no ni
 you bad
chigai nai.
 mistake

You were certainly to blame.

In the following examples *no ni* may be rendered 'whilst.'

Ka ga ōi no mosquitoes numerous
ni naze kaya wo whilst why mosquito net
tsutte okanai?
 having hung not put

With such a lot of mosquitoes about, why did you not put up the mosquito net ?

Kiō wa Doyōbi de nai no How is it you have come to-
 today Saturday not day? It is not Saturday.
ni dōshite o ide
 whilst how having done come
nasatta ?
 did

No with verbs.

Keisatsusho ye Because it is too much trouble
 police station to to go with you to the police
tsurete iku no wa mendō station.
 accompany going trouble
da kara.
 is because

Kō kaite arimasu no wo Seeing what was thus written.
 thus written is
mite.
 seeing

Omaye ga kowashita no ka? Is it of your breaking? Was it
 you broke ? you who broke it?

Kowashita no wa watakushi It was not I who broke it.
 broke I
de gozarimasen.
 is not

Kowasu no wo mita yo. I tell you I saw you break it.
 break saw

Hisashi koto yenzetsu ga There have been no speeches
 long thing speech
nakatta no ni, kiō wa for a long time but one or two
 was not whilst to day clever speakers' names appear (on
ichi ni nin no jōzu no the list for) today.
 one two men clever
namaye ga miyera.
 names are visible

Watakushi wa ima mita When I looked just now, there
 I now looked was nothing there.
no ni nani mo inai.
 when something is not

Doko ye o ide nasatta Where can he have gone to?
 where to go did He was here till a moment ago.
no deshō? Ima made koko
 will be now until here
ni o ide. nasatta no ni.

§ 123. *Ra* is a plural particle.

With adverbs of place *ra* adds vagueness to their meaning like the English 'abouts' in the same position. *Koko*, for example, means 'here,' *kokora* 'hereabouts.'

When it is wished to show respect *ra* is not used with nouns or pronouns, but *dachi* or *gata*.

Examples.

Sōzōshī yatsu ra da! What a noisy lot of fellows!
noisy fellow (plural) is

Sore ra no koto wo I heard about (*koto*) those
that (plural) thing things from my son.

segare kara kikimashita.
son from heard

Go riokwan wa Whereabouts are your lodg-
travel-residence ings?
dochira desū?
whereabouts is

§ 124. *Sa* is found after nouns at the end of a sentence, where it has the same meaning as *da* 'is,' but is more emphatic.

Examples.

Ayashimu ni taranū There is not enough reason for
think strange is not enough thinking it strange.
wake sa.
reason is

Go sōdan mōsu I intend to consult you.
consultation do
tsumori sa.
intention is

Yō ga aru to sa. He says there is something for
business is you to do.

Sugu ni tonde iku no I tell you it is said that it goes
at once flying go flying off at once.
desū to sa.
is

Are sa.
it is

(A phrase used as the equivalent of our 'I say' in calling one's attention or by way of remonstrance.)

Sayō sa.
thus is

Yes.

§ 125. *Saye* after nouns or the stems of verbs means 'only.'

Examples.

Danna saye yoroshikereba, If my master is only satisfied,
'master only if is good I don't mind.

watakūshi wa dōdemo
I anyhow

yoroshiu gozarimasū.
good is

Yūdachi no maye ni If they have only started before
shower before the shower.

dekakete saye ireba.
having gone out if remain

Jibun ga hōritsu wo okashi For my own part, so long as I
self law break don't break the law, there is no
saye senya (for *seneba*) reason why I should be the least
only if not do afraid of the police.

nani mo junsu no kowai
anything police afraid

koto wa nai hadzu sa.
thing not necessity

De sometimes comes between the noun and *saye*. It adds nothing to the meaning.

Semphō de saye go shōchi If the other party only agrees.
other party consent
de gozarimasū nara.
is if

Chikūshō de saye mo on wo The very beasts have a sense
beast favour of gratitude.

shiru.
know

§ 126. *Shi* is used with verbs in the indicative mood as a conjunction. It may be rendered 'and,' 'and also,' 'not only—but,' 'and so.'

Examples.

Michi mo yohodo aru shi, As you have a long way to go,
 way much is and besides it has got late, you
osoku natteru kara, had better stay here for one night,
 late has become because and start tomorrow.
hito ban koko ni tomatte,
 one night here having stayed
ashita tattara yok'arō.
 tomorrow if started will be good

Tōi michi demo ari wa Not only is it no great way off,
 distant way even be but if you cross the bridge, there
shimai shi, hashi wo it is before your nose.
 will not do bridge
watareba tsui hana no
 if cross casually nose
saki.
 before

Soto wo arukeba ashi ga If I go out, my legs get tired,
 outside if walk leg and if I stay at home I feel bored,
kutabireru shi, uchi ni so that really—
 get tired at home
oreba taikutsu suru shi,
 if remain ennui do
jitsu ni dōmo—
 truly somehow

Sewashī hi mo aru shi; I have busy days and days of
 busy day leisure.
hima na hi mo aru.
 leisure day

§ 127. *Shiu* is a moderately respectful plural particle.
 It is comparatively little used.

Examples.

Tomodachi shiu. Friends.
Kodomo shiu. Children.
Danna shiu. Masters.

§ 128. *Tachi* or *dachi* is also a respectful plural particle.

Examples.

Ima no fujin dachi ga When we consider the pursuit
 now lady (plur.) of learning by the ladies of the
gakumon wo shīte iru no present time.
 learning doing remain
wo miru to.
 see if

Mō kimi tachi wa meshi Have you gentlemen got to the
 already you rice rice (the last part of a meal)?
ka?

§ 129. *To*. *To* between two nouns means 'and.' It is sometimes repeated after the second.

Examples.

Watakūshi to omaye wa When you and I came from our
 I and you province.
kuni kara kita toki.
 province from came time

Temaye no okubiō to Putting in the background your
 you cowardice cowardice and ignorance.
mugaku to wo tana ni
 ignorance shelf to
agete.
 raising

Uchi no inu to dokka no Our dog and another one have
 home dog somewhere killed my aunt's much-prized
inu to ga oba san no daijina pigeon.
 dog aunt's much-prized
hato wo koroshita.
 pigeon killed

Note that in the last sentence the whole phrase *uchi no inu to dokka no inu to* is the subject of the sentence and therefore takes *ga* after it as the sign of the nominative case.

Hone to kawa to ni natta. He has become skin and bone.
 bone skin has become

Other uses of *to* with nouns.

Shina-jin to kenkwa wo He had a quarrel with a China-
 China man with quarrel man.
shita.
 did

Kiuō katta taumono They are the same as the piece
 yesterday bought piece goods goods I bought yesterday.
to onaji mono desū.
 as same thing is

Sakujitsu katta kanakin They are different from the
 yesterday bought shirtings shirtings I bought yesterday.
to chigaimasu.
 from differs.

Kono hito to issho Go along with this man.
 this man with same place
ni ike.
 go

Are wo tōzoku to shite If we look on him as a robber.
 him robber having made
miru toki wa.
 see time

Riōnin to mo. Both of them.
 two men and even

Ittō shokikau to (or ni) He has been made First
 first class secretary Secretary.
narimashita.
 has become

To with some uninflected words is used to form adverbs.

Shikkari to. Firmly.
Totsuzen to. Suddenly.
Pon to. With a bang.
Bara bara to. With a rattling noise.

Onomatopoeic words like the two last examples are exceedingly common in Japanese, but they are rather inelegant.

To with nouns sometimes corresponds to the inverted commas used as a sign of quotation.

Urashiwo to ka iu tokoro. A place called, if I remember
 Vladivostock ? right, 'Vladivostock.'

O namaye wa nan' to iu? What is your name?
 name what say

Watakūshi wa Denkichī to My name is 'Denkichī.'
 I

mōshimasū.

call

Hontō to mo (itte yoroshī). To be sure it is true.
 truth even saying is good

With verbs, *to* (like our conjunction 'that') is the sign of quotation* or of indirect statement generally, and is used after such verbs as 'to say,' 'to think,' 'to promise,' 'to advise,' etc. etc. It must not be omitted as 'that' often is in English. It must sometimes be rendered by 'to.'

Scri-uri ga mō shimai ni He said that the auction was
 auction already finish over.

natta to iimashita.
 became said.

Ike to iu no da. I tell you to go away.
 go (imp.) say is

Nan'da to ye? What is it you say it is?
 what is it

Koko de awō to wa I did not expect to meet you
 here will meet here.
omowananda.
 did not think

Utō to shita. He made to strike him.
 will strike did

When *to* is used, there is often an ellipsis of some part of one of the verbs *iu* 'to say,' *miru* 'to see,' *omou* 'to think,' *suru* 'to do,' *kiku* 'to hear.'

Anata ni sōdan I came to consult with you.
 you with consultation
(shō) to (omotte) kimashita.
 will do thinking came

* I am inclined to think that *to* is identical with the root *so* of *sore* 'that,' and that from a demonstrative, this particle has become a conjunction, just like its English equivalent. In the phrases *to kaku*, *to mo kaku mo*, its original demonstrative force is retained.

Kōbu *ye* *ningaku* I think he said he was going to
engineering matriculation matriculate in Engineering.

(*suru*) *to ka itta.*
do ? said

Yō gozarimasū to (itte) To be sure I will.
good is that said

mo (yoroshi).
even is good

Arimasū to mo. To be sure there are.

The ordinary force of *to mo* after verbs is 'though,'
'even though.'

Nani ni tsukai-harawareru You can spend the money on
what for spend be paid whatever you please.
to mo omaye no katte da.
even your convenience is

In the language of the lower classes, *to* is often con-
tracted with the verbs *iu* and *aru* following.

Ikettara, (for ike to Why don't you go when I tell
go (imp.) you?

ittara) ikanai ka?
when I said not go ?

Shiranai tte (for to itte) When I tell you I don't know.
not know

iu ni.
saying in

Na wo iye tatte (for You ask me to tell you his name,
name say (imp.) but there is no such person.

to atte) sonna hito wa
being such person
arimasen.
is not

Hongō ye hiki-koshi nasatta By the help of a statement that
remove did you had removed to Hongo, I
tende (for to in no de), found you out with difficulty.
by-its-being-said-that

yō-yō no koto de shiremashita.
hardly thing by found out.

Mekura tã (for *to wa*, which Whom do you call blind?
blind

again is for *to iu wa*) *dare no*
who of

koto da?
thing is

Tegami ga nai tcha Have not I told you there is no
letter is not letter?
(for *to icba*).
if I say

To after verbs must sometimes be translated 'if' or
'when.'

Gudzu gudzu suru to, tochiu If you loiter, it will be dark
loitering do if way before you get there.
de hi ga kureru yo.
on sun goes down

Yoku-jitsu ni naru to. When the following day
next day become when arrived.

Sono toki no koto wo When I think of that time.
that time thing
omou to.
think

Kuru to sugu ni. As soon as he comes (or came).
come when at once

§ 130. *Wa* is a distinctive or separative particle. It has the force of isolating or singling out one object from among a number, of opposing one thing to another, or of limiting a statement strictly to the word which *wa* follows. Thus *kore wa* may mean 'this one out of a number,' 'this one not that one,' 'this one and nothing else,' 'this one at least.'

Wa is often found with the subject of a sentence, but it must not be taken for the sign of the nominative case. It is also found combined with the locative particles *ni* and *de*, and even after *wo* the sign of the accusative case, when it takes the *nigori* and becomes *ba*.

The French *quant à* is perhaps the nearest equivalent to *wa*, but in European languages the same idea is usually expressed, not by a separate word, but by means of a greater emphasis on the noun. *Wa* has frequently very little meaning, and its presence or absence is often immaterial. *Wa* may be used after those parts of the verb or adjective which are nouns in syntax.

Shiroi koto wa shiroi.

So far as whiteness goes, it is white.

Are wa warui; kore wa
that is bad this

That is bad, this is good.

yoroshi.
is good

Kore de wa ikuai.
this with cannot go

This won't do.

Watakushi no kuni ni wa
my country
jishiu ga nai.
earthquake is not

There are no earthquakes in my country.

Kou da wa sonna wake ja
this time such reason
(for *de wa*) *nai.*
is not

This time, there will be nothing of that kind.

Dō shitemo san-
how having done even three
ya wa kakaru d'arō.
nights belong will be

No matter what you do, I think it will take at least three nights.

Hako no uchi ni arimashita
box inside was
no wa nina motte mairi-
all having taken came
mashita.

*I brought all that were in the box. (The *wa* implies that there were, or may have been, others not in the box.)*

Tōkaidō no uisoku wa
coolie
kumosuke to iu.
call

The Tokaido coolies are called kumosuke.

Kouo sakana wa takai ka?
this fish dear ?

Is this fish dear ?

Hito no mono wa waga mono : What is other people's is mine,
 man thing my thing but what is mine is not other
waga mono wa hito no mono people's.
de wa nai.
 is not

Taisa to natte Ever since he became a colonel.
 colonel having become (The *wa* hints a contrast with the
iru kara wa. time before he became a colonel.)
 remain since

Watakushi no buko ni akai There is a red visiting card in
 my desk red
na-fuda ichimai aru: sore wa my desk: bring it to me. (The *ba*
 name card one is that shows that the card is to be singled
ba totte koi. out among the other things in the
 having taken come desk.)

Saiwai na koto ni wa. Fortunately.
 fortunate thing in

Kawagishi no denakatta wa What a pity Kawagishi was not
 not come out present!
zannen d'atta.
 disappointment was

Narubeku wa. If possible.
 become could

Kaigun ni irai shinakū We must rely upon the Navy.
 navy reliance not doing
te wa naranū.
 in case does not become

Watakushi no sōzō ataru ka I don't know whether my idea
 my idea hit ? is correct, or not.
ataranai ka wa (or wo) shiranū.
 not hit

Wa without any apparent meaning at the end of a sentence has been already adverted to in § 65. The Kioto terminations *wai na*, *wa na* suggest that the verb *naru* 'to be' must be supplied in this case, as *mada o kawo ni sūkoshi mo demasenū wa (naru)*, lit. 'not yet coming out in the least on your face is (a fact),' 'it does not yet show on your face in the least.'

An interrogative is often understood after *wa*.

<i>O atsuraye wa (nani de</i> (hon.) order what	What do you order, Sir?
<i>gozarimasū)?</i> is	
<i>Ato wa?</i> next	(What is) the next (course)?
<i>Denkichi san! annaija wa?</i> guide	Mr. Denkichi! what about the guide?
<i>Shikkei nagara, o</i> impolite whilst (hon.)	Excuse me, but what is your name?
<i>namaye wa?</i> name	

In the common language of Tokio *wa* often suffers change or contraction. Thus for *ari wa shinai ka*, we have *ari ya shinai ka*, for *sore wa*, *sore ya* or *sorya*, for *nanzo wa*, *nanzā*, for *kore wa*, *korā*, for *koto wa*, *kotā*, etc.

§ 131. *Wo* is the sign of the accusative case. But a noun in the accusative case does not necessarily take *wo* after it. The accusative case governed by a preposition does not take *wo*, which is often omitted before *suru* or *itasu* 'to do' and in other cases.

<i>Daiku wa dai wo tsūkuru.</i> carpenter table makes	The carpenter makes a table.
<i>Ane no yensho to yara</i> elder sister love letter ?	I should like my elder sister's love letter, if that is what you call it, to be returned to me.
<i>wo watakushi made kayeshite</i> me to return	
<i>moraitai.</i> wish to receive	
<i>Umejirō san no koto bakari</i> thing only	He thinks of nothing but Umejiro. (Note the position of <i>wo</i> .)
<i>wo ki ni kakete iru.</i> mind having hung remain	
<i>Kannin shite kudasare.</i> patience having done give	Please have patience with me. (Note the absence of <i>wo</i> after <i>kannin</i> .)

Sazawa wo watakushi da to He thought Sazawa was I.
I

omotta.
thought

Wo is often found where we use a preposition in English.

Iye wo demashita. He left his house.
house from went out

Kuruma wo orite. Getting out of the jinrikisha.
jinrikisha from having got down

Senyen no kane wo He was robbed of one thou-
1000 yen money of sand yen.
torareta.
was robbed

Konzatsu wo hanareta tokoro. A place removed from turmoil.
turmoil from removed place

For *mono wo* see *mono*, § 107. In the following sentence *wo* has a somewhat similar meaning:—

Taikō ni mo naru tokoro It had gone so far that he was
expulsion even become place on the point of being expelled
de atta wo, dare ka from college, when by some-
was whereas somebody body's good offices—
shiinsen shite—
good offices having done

But *ga* is commoner than *wo* in this construction.

§ 132. *Ya*. *Ya* oscillates in meaning between the two signs '?' and '!', being sometimes expressive of doubt, and at others a mere exclamation.

After nouns it is used;—

1. As a Vocative termination.

Take ya! *Take!*

2. With the meaning 'or.'

Nido ya sando. Two or three times.
twice three times

Koto ya samisen wa tai- A moderate degree of profi-
Jap. harp guitar pretty- ciency on the *koto* or *samisen*
tei de wa ii. is sufficient.
nearly with is good

With Verbs.

Kuu ya kuwazu no mi. A person with precarious means
eat or not eat body of subsistence.

Anata no basha wa miyeru The moment your carriage
your carriage is visible comes in sight.

ya inaya.
? not?

The last idiom is rather bookish.

Ikō ya! Let us go!
will go

For *ya* as a corruption of *wa*, see above, § 130.

§ 133. *Yara*. *Yara* is a contraction for *ya* (see previous section) and *aran*, the old future of *aru*, 'to be.' It expresses uncertainty.

Doko ni orimasū yara I don't know where he lives.
where lives ?

watakūshi ni wa wakarimasenū.
me to is not known

Doko ye itta yara. I wonder where he has gone.

The last sentence is left incomplete in the Japanese version. Some such phrase as the concluding words of the previous example is to be supplied.

Amakao to yara ye o ide ni The year after you went to
Macao to went Macao, if that is the right name
narimashita yoku nen. of the place.
(respectful) next year

Tanoji tara (for to yara) iu A singing-girl called Tanoji, if
geisha. I remember rightly.

Dare yara ga itta koto. Something somebody said.
who said thing

§ 134. *Ye*, 'towards,' 'to.' The *y* in this particle is pronounced very lightly, and perhaps the student's safest plan is to omit it altogether, as many Japanese do.

Itsu o kuni ye o kaeri When do you return to your
when country to return country?
nasaru ka?
do ?

Tabi ye tatsu no wo He put off starting on his
journey starting journey.

nobashita.
put off

Watakushi no yado ye o Stay for the night in my
my lodging in lodgings.

tomari nasare.
stay do

Achira ye mate. Wait there.

Ye in the last two sentences seems to mean 'at' or 'in,' but perhaps *o ide nasatte* or *itte* is to be supplied after it.

There is a *ye* (or *e*) which is a mere interjection something like our 'eh?,' and must be distinguished from *ye* 'towards.'

§ 135. *Yo*. *Yo* is used with nouns in the vocative case, but it is something more than a mere vocative particle. It is emphatic, and implies pleading, remonstrance, appeal or warning. Indeed it often stands quite by itself as an exclamation with this force. It is difficult to render *yo* by any English word, but 'I tell you,' will sometimes translate it pretty accurately. In the Kioto dialect *yo* is used with the roots of verbs of the second conjugation to form the imperative mood. Thus for *tabero*, the Kioto people say *tabeyo*. In the Tokio dialect, *yo* with the imperative is not a mere termination, but has the emphatic force described above. It is a favourite particle with women.

Okka san yo. Mother!
mother

O cha yo! o yukata yo! Some tea! a bath gown! (for
tea bath gown a guest).

Abunai yo. It is dangerous, I tell you.
is dangerous

Shiranai yo. I tell you I don't know.

O ide yo.

Do come.

O agari nasai (for *nasare*) *yo.*
come up do

Do come in.

§ 136. *Yori*, 'from,' 'since,' 'than.'

Examples.

Kore yori hachi ri.
this from eight

Eight ri from here.

Konaida yori biōki
some days ago from illness
de shukkin
owing to going to office
itashimasenū.
do notFor some days past I have been
prevented by illness from going to
office.*Mōshi-agemashita nedan yori*
stated price than
shita de wa sashi-agerare-
low with offer can
masenū.
notI can't let you have them for
less than I said.*Omotta yori yasui.*
thought cheap

It is cheaper than I thought.

Watakushi yori hoka ni
me than other
shiru hito wa nashi.
know man is not

Nobody knows but me.

Itsumo yori kenkō desū.
ever than robust isHe is in stronger health than
usual.*Seppuku suru yori hoka ni*
harakiri do than other
shikata ga nai.
do-side is notThere is nothing left for it but
to commit harakiri.A. *Ō! Fuku ka? dō*
Hilloa! how
shita? B. *Ore yori wa omaye*
did me than you
san dō shita?
how didA. Hilloa! is that Fuku?
What became of you? B. Or
rather what became of you?§ 137. *Zo* is a very emphatic particle.

Examples.

Keshite uchi ye irete You must positively not allow
 positively house into admit him into the house.
wa naranai zo.
 in case not become

Kataku ii-tsūketa zo. You have my strict orders.
 hard ordered

Kita zo. Here he is!
 has come

Kiku hodo no mono wa I tell you there is nothing
 hear quantity thing worth listening to.
nai ze (for zo ye).
 is not

CHAPTER X.

ADVERBS, PREPOSITIONS, CONJUNCTIONS AND INTERJECTIONS.

ADVERBS.

§ 138. The true adverb is in Japanese the form of the adjective ending in the syllable *ku* : as *hayaku*, 'quickly;' *atarashiku*, 'newly;' *yoku*, 'well.'* See § 82. Many words used as adverbs are really nouns or nouns followed by particles, as *ashita*, 'tomorrow;' *sakini*, 'before;' *bakani*, 'foolishly;' *suguni*, 'at once;' or participles of verbs, as *subete*, 'generally;' *semete*, 'at least;' *nokorazu*, 'without exception.'

The present indicative of verbs is sometimes reduplicated to form an adverb, as *miru-miru*, 'à vue d'oeil', *yuku-yuku*, 'as one goes along.'

§ 139. The following list contains some of the most commonly used adverbs :—

ADVERBS OF TIME.

<i>Mō</i> , already.	<i>Mada</i> , not yet.
<i>Itsu</i> , when (interrogative).	<i>Itsudemo</i> , always.
<i>Toki</i> , ditto. (relative).	<i>ΰikini</i> , soon.
<i>Miōnichi</i> , to-morrow.	<i>Mettani</i> , (with neg.) seldom.
<i>Ashita</i> , ditto.	<i>Tadaima</i> , immediately.
<i>Konnichi</i> , to-day.	<i>Mōhaya</i> , already.
<i>Kiō</i> , ditto.	<i>Sudeni</i> , ditto.

* Also contracted into *hayō*, *atarashiu*, *yō*.

ADVERBS OF TIME.

<i>Sakujitsū</i> , yesterday.	<i>Tabi tabi</i> , several times.
<i>Kinō</i> , ditto.	<i>Ichī do</i> or <i>hito tabi</i> , once.
<i>Sendatte</i> , some days ago.	<i>Ni do</i> or <i>fūta tabi</i> , twice.
<i>Nochihodo</i> , by and by.	&c. &c.

ADVERBS OF PLACE.*

<i>Koko</i> , here.	<i>Dochira</i> , where, whither.
<i>Kokoni</i> , here.	<i>Sochi</i> , there, thither.
<i>Doko</i> , where.	<i>Sochira</i> , there, thither.
<i>Dokoni</i> , where.	<i>Achi</i> , there, thither.
<i>Soko</i> , there.	<i>Achira</i> , there, thither.
<i>Sokoni</i> , there.	<i>Sakini</i> , before.
<i>Asūko</i> , there.	<i>Atode</i> , behind.
<i>Asūkoni</i> , there.	<i>Sakasama</i> , upside down.
<i>Kochi</i> , here, hither.	<i>Yokoni</i> , across.
<i>Kochira</i> , here, hither.	<i>Uyeni</i> , above.
<i>Dochi</i> , where, whither.	<i>Shītani</i> , below.

ADVERBS OF MANNER.

<i>Dō</i> , how.	<i>Dōmo</i> , howsoever.
<i>Ikaga</i> , how.	<i>Hanahada</i> , very.
<i>Kō</i> , in this way.	<i>Naze</i> , why.
<i>Kayōni</i> , in this way.	<i>Zehi</i> , positively.
<i>Sō</i> , in that way.	<i>Jōzu ni</i> , cleverly.
<i>Sayōni</i> , in that way.	<i>Yoku</i> , well.

ADVERBS OF QUANTITY.

<i>Takūsan</i> , <i>taisō</i> , much.	<i>Bakari</i> , only.
<i>Donokurai</i> , how much.	<i>Ikura</i> , how much.
<i>Jiubun</i> , enough.	<i>Motto</i> , more.
<i>Sūkoshi</i> , little.	<i>Amari</i> or <i>Yokeini</i> } too much.
<i>Ikutsū</i> , how many.	

* See also §§ 18 to 24.

ADVERBS OF AFFIRMATION AND NEGATION.

He, or *hai*, yes.*Iye*, no.*Mottomo*, right!

He or *hai* must not be understood in too strict a sense. It is often nothing more than a polite expression of attention to what is being said. The true mode of expressing affirmation is to repeat the verb of the clause referred to.

A negative answer to a question may be expressed in a similar manner. *He* and *hai* are more used in answer to commands than to questions.

Examples.

<i>Mō kimashita ka?</i>	Has he come yet?
<i>Kimashita.</i>	Yes, he has come.
<i>Miōnichi tsugō wa</i> tomorrow convenience	Is it convenient tomorrow?
<i>yoroshi ka?</i> is good	
<i>Sayō desū</i> or <i>He, sayō desū.</i>	Yes, it is.
<i>He, sayō de gozaimasenū.</i>	No, it is not.

§ 140. Onomatopoetic Adverbs are common in Japanese but most of them are somewhat vulgar. They are often followed by the particle *to*.

Examples.

<i>Gata gata.</i>	of a rattling noise.
<i>Butsu butsu.</i>	grumblingly.
<i>Potsuri-potsuri.</i>	of the 'spitting' of rain.
<i>Domburi to.</i>	of falling with a 'flop.'

The adverb invariably precedes the word which it qualifies.

PREPOSITIONS.

§ 141. The Preposition should in Japanese be called the Postposition, as it always follows the noun. The prepositions have been treated of in the Chapter on Particles.

The English prepositions must often be rendered in Japanese by different parts of speech. Thus, for 'between,' we have *no aida ni*, lit. 'in the space of;' for 'beside' we must say *no soba ni*, lit. 'at the side of;' for 'over,' *koyete*, the past participle of *koyeru*, 'to cross.'

CONJUNCTIONS.

§ 142. Conjunctions in English are variously rendered in Japanese by Particles, Verbal or Adjectival terminations etc. Some have been already noticed under the head of Particles, and hints as to translating them into Japanese will also be found in Chapter XI.

INTERJECTIONS.

§ 143. As in other languages Interjections are merely exclamations, and can scarcely be said to have any grammar. The principal are:—

Oi, Halloo!

Aita, Ah! of pain.

Oya, Oh! of surprise—used chiefly by women.

He, (rising accent) of surprise and admiration.

Yai, of terror.

Dokkoi, when lifting a heavy weight, or otherwise exerting oneself.

Sā, of inciting a person to do something.

Mā, of satisfaction, surprise, etc.

The *ne* so common in the vulgar Yedo dialect (in other parts of Japan it is *na* or *nō*) is a sort of interjection. It has very little meaning, and merely serves to draw the attention of the person addressed. It has about the same force as the meaningless, 'you know,' sometimes heard in English conversation. *Yoroshī ne*, 'it is good, is it not?' *mata miōnichi o ide nasaru ne*, 'you will come again to-morrow, won't you?' *sore kara ne*—, 'after that, don't you know—'

Ne is little used by men.

CHAPTER XI.

ENGLISH WORDS INTO JAPANESE.

§ 144. At the risk of some repetition, it has been considered desirable to give a few notes on the mode of rendering into Japanese some common English words.*

§ 145. 'Although' or 'though.' *Keredo* with indicatives or verbal forms of adjectives, as *itta keredo* 'although he went,' *samui keredo* 'although it is cold'; participle and *mo* or adverb and *te mo*, as *itte mo* 'although having gone,' *samukū te mo* 'though cold'; concessive form, as *ikedomo* 'although (he) go,' *samukeredo*, 'although cold.'

§ 146. 'And.' Connecting nouns, *to*, which is often repeated after the last noun, as *sake to sakana*, 'wine and fish;' *kore to are to*, 'this and that:' *ni*, as *kashi ni kuda-mono* 'cakes and fruit.' Sometimes the nouns are simply placed together as *sake sakana* 'wine and fish.' See also *dano*, § III and *no*, § 122. Connecting verbs, 'and' is expressed by putting the first verb in the participle form, at least where the action of the first verb is conceived as preparatory or preliminary to that of the one succeeding it, as *tokkuri wo akete motte koi*, 'open the bottle and bring it here.' In other cases, and at the beginning of a sentence, *soshite* or *sore ni* is used for 'and.' When Adjectives are joined by 'and,' the first is usually put in the adverbial form followed by *te*, as *yasukūte atatakai* 'it is cheap and warm. See also *shi*, § 126, and *de*, § III.

* The subject of this chapter has been more fully dealt with in Dr. Imbrie's excellent 'Japanese Etymology.' Messrs. Satow and Ishibashi's Dictionary should also be consulted.

§ 147. 'As.' 'As you know,' *go zonji no tōri*, lit. 'the manner of your knowing'; 'as you say,' *ossharu tōri*; 'as dear as that,' *sore hodo takai*; 'as many as possible,' *naru-take* or *narubeku takūsan*; 'as soon as finished,' *deki-shidai* or *deki-agaru to sugu ni*; 'as far as,' *made*; 'as it is,' *sono mama*; 'as I was going out,' *deru toki*; 'just as I was going out,' *deru tokoro de*; 'the same as mine,' *watakushi no to onaji koto*.

§ 148. 'Because.' *Kara*, *yuye*, *ynye ni*, all of which are used after verbs in the indicative mood and adjectives in the verbal form: 'because why,' *naze nareba*; 'Oh! just because,' *naze demo*.

§ 149. 'Before' is usually *no maye ni*, as *me no maye ni*, 'before one's eyes'; *Nichi-yō no maye ni*, 'before Sunday'; 'maye ni kiita', 'I heard before'; *deru maye ni*, 'before he goes (or went) out.' 'Before he comes' may be rendered *kimasenū uchi ni* or *kuru maye ni*.

§ 150. 'But.' Instead of a conjunction like our 'but,' the constructions with *mo* or the concessive forms described in § 145 are preferred. See also under *ga*, § 123.

At the beginning of a sentence, 'but' may be rendered by *shikashi*, *shikashi nagara*, *datte*, *daga*, or *demo*. 'There is but one,' *hitotsu shika nai*.

§ 151. 'Can,' 'could.' 'I can go,' *iku koto ga dekiru*, *ikareru*; 'you can go,' (permission), *ittemo yoroshī*; 'can't you come?,' *o ide nasaru wake ni wa mairimasenū ka?*; 'I could not come,' *kuru koto wa dekimasenanda*, *korare-masenū d'atta*.

§ 152. 'If.' 'If' is usually expressed by one of the Conditional or Hypothetical terminations of Verbs, the participle and *wa*, or the indicative with *toki wa* or *to*.

To for 'if' is often preceded by a present tense where we should expect a past, as *atarashī no desū to ikenai kara kareta no motte kimashīta*, 'as it would not have done if it had been a new one, I brought a seasoned one.' 'Even if' is expressed by the participle and *mo*, in which case the verb is sometimes preceded by *tatoye*, 'supposing that.' *Moshi* is sometimes prefixed to the verb when a mere hypothesis is intended. *Man-ichi*, 'one in ten thousand,' followed by the indicative with *toki wa*, may be used when a bare possibility is spoken of.

§ 153. 'May,' 'might.' 'You may go,' (permission) *itte mo yoroshī*; 'there may be some,' *aru ka mo shirenū*; 'so that all may hear,' *mina ni kikoyeru yōni*; 'I think I may perhaps go,' *ikō ka to omou*; 'I said you might go,' *itte mo yoroshī to itta*; 'you might have warmed my clothes,' *kimono de mo attamete okeba yoi ni*.

§ 154. 'Must.' 'I must go,' *ikaneba naranū, ikanakūte wa naranū, ikanai to narimasenū*; 'you must have noticed that pretty woman,' *ano bijin wa me ni tsukanū hadzu wa nai*; 'you must be aware,' *go shōchi no nai hadzu wa nai*; 'you must have been bored' *sazo go taikutsu de'mashitarō*. See also §§ 59, 94, 95.

§ 155. 'Or.' *Ya* between two nouns; *ka* repeated with both alternatives. See §§ 132 and 115. 'Or' is sometimes not expressed, as *go roku nen*, five or six years; *go shinzō omaye nomitakereba*, 'if your wife or you wants to drink.'

§ 156. 'Ought.' 'You ought not to do that,' *sō shīte wa sumanai*; 'what ought I to do?' *dō itashītara yokarō?* 'I ought to have told you my name,' *namaye mōshi-agereba yoroshiu gozarimashīta*. See also §§ 95 (*beki*) and 105 (*hadzu*).

§ 157. 'Should.' 'If any one should come,' *moshi mo hito ga kitara*; 'if you had not fired, I should have been killed,' *anata wa teppō wo utanakereba, watakushi wa inochi wo torarete shimanu no da*; 'you should go at once,' *sugu ni o ide nasaru ga yokarō*; 'if that should happen,' *moshi sō in koto ga atta toki ni wa*; 'if I had time, I should go,' *hima ga attara, ikō ga*. See also 'ought' and 'must.'

§ 158. 'That.' 'That' as a conjunction is usually to (see § 129). 'Please tell (your master) that it is somebody who has a trifling request to make of him,' *sūkoshi go irai no suji ga atte maitta mono da to kō itte kure*. Other modes of rendering 'that'; 'I am sorry that I did not do so sooner,' *hayaku shi-nakatta ga zannen da*; 'take care that it does not catch fire,' *hi ga kakaranai yō ni yōjin shiro*. For 'that' as a relative and as a demonstrative pronoun see §§ 20, 21 and 28.

§ 159. 'Think' is in Japanese *omou*. 'I think of going,' *ikō to omou, ikō ka to omou*. Other ways of translating think: 'what do you think of doing,' *ikaga nasaru tsumori desū*; 'I think he has come,' *mō kimashita to omotte imasū, mō kimashitarō*; 'I think he will go,' *ikimasu deshō*; 'I don't think it is ready,' *mada shitaku wa dekimasu mai*.

§ 160. 'To.' For 'to' as a preposition with nouns see *ni, ye* and *made*, Ch. IX., §§ 121, 134 and 118.

Where it is used with verbs to form an infinitive mood 'to' must be variously translated according to circumstances, as 'I am unable to go,' *iku koto ga dekinai*; 'I want to go,' *ikitai*; 'I have to go,' *ikaneba naranū*; 'it is too late to go,' *mō iku ni wa osoi*; 'do you intend to go?' *iku tsumori ka*; 'tell him to go,' *ike to itte o kure*; 'tell him to send me some money,' *kane wo okuru yō ni hanashite*

kure ; 'it is easy to go,' *iku koto wa yasui* ; 'he promised to come,' *kuru to yakūsoku shita* ; 'it is arranged that he is to go,' *iku koto ni kimatta* ; 'he has gone to buy,' *kai ni itta* ; 'it won't do to be late,' *osokū te wa ikenai*.

§ 161. 'Want.' 'I want money,' *kane ga iru* ; 'I want to go,' *ikitai* ; 'I don't want to go,' *ikitaku nai* ; 'do you want this ?' *kore wa o iriyō desū ka ?*, *kore wa hoshī ka ?* ; 'I want to buy,' *kai ni kimashita*.

§ 162. 'Would.' 'He said he would go,' *iku* (or *ikō*) *to itta* ; 'I thought you would be here,' *koko ni o ide nasaru d'arō to omotta* ; 'I would have come today but—' *konnichi kuru no deshita ga—* ; 'if he came, what would you do,' *kitara dō nasaru* ; 'it would have been better if he had gone,' *itta hō ga yok'atta*, *ittara yok'atta*.

'I would get some tea ready, only the fire has gone out,' *cha wo irerunda (ireru no da) ga, hi ga kiyete shimatta* ; 'if my father had been alive, I am sure he would have been pleased,' *ottotsusan go zanjō nara, o yorokobi nasaimashō*.

CHAPTER XII.

HONORIFIC AND HUMBLE FORMS.

§ 163. One of the chief difficulties which confront the foreigner whose ambition it is to speak Japanese with accuracy and propriety is the use of the honorific and humble forms of expression. Grammatical rules, however, go but a short way in teaching their use, and much must be left to the student's experience and observation.

It may be taken that the honorific forms are chiefly appropriated to verbs, nouns, and pronouns in the second person, though they are also used in speaking respectfully of absent persons. The humble forms belong to the first person, and the polite termination *masū* is used indiscriminately with all three persons.

It will be seen below that there is a considerable variety of honorific and humble expressions, varying according to the rank of the person addressed. But even in speaking to the same person, forms, the neglect of which on a first introduction or on other formal occasions would be a gross breach of decorum, may be dropped without offence in the heat of an argument, or in the freedom of more familiar intercourse. Women use honorifics more than men, and they are less frequent in dependent than in principal clauses.

§ 164. Respect and humility are indicated in the following ways :—

1. By special honorific or humble nouns, pronouns or verbs.*
2. By honorific prefixes.
3. By honorific suffixes.

§ 165. Honorific and humble nouns.

Examples.

Neutral.	Humble.	Honorific.
<i>Ko</i> or <i>kodomo</i> , child.	<i>Segare</i> (my son).	(<i>Go</i>) <i>shisoku</i> (your son).
<i>Kanai</i> , wife.	—	<i>Saikun</i> (your wife).
<i>Iye</i> , house.	—	(<i>O</i>) <i>taku</i> (your house).

Chinese words are commonly considered more elegant than their Japanese synonyms, and are therefore sometimes preferred in polite speech. Thus for *o sake*, *go shiu* is considered a more polite term; *go ran nasare* 'look' is preferred to *o mi nasare* and *go zonji de gozarimasū*, 'you know,' is always said instead of *o shiri nasaru*.

It is chiefly in speaking of the relations of one's self and of others, more particularly of the person addressed, that humble and honorific words are used. Special humble nouns are, however, not very numerous, the absence of honorific forms being usually considered sufficient. The following list of relations which has been taken, with some alterations, from Mr. Satow's 'Kuaiwa Hen' will serve as a guide to the use of these words. With some, the honorific prefixes described in § 167 are used, or the suffixes mentioned in § 168.

RELATIONS.

Another's wife.

One's own wife.

<i>o kami san</i>	{ all under the rank of <i>samurai</i> .	<i>niōbō</i> .
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* The honorific and humble distinctions of pronouns have been already noticed in Chapter IV.

<i>go kanai</i>	} lower rank of official.	<i>sai.</i>
<i>saikun</i>		<i>kanai.</i>
<i>oku san</i>	} gentlemen of rank.	<i>kanai.</i>
<i>oku sama</i>		
<i>go naishitsu</i>		

Old-fashioned people sometimes say *gusai* ('stupid wife') for their own wives.

Another's husband.	One's own husband.
<i>danna.</i>	<i>tsure-ai</i> (by the lower class).
<i>teishi</i> (familiar).	<i>danna</i> or <i>teishi.</i>
<i>go teishi.</i>	<i>yado.</i>

But in general the husband's surname is used both in addressing the wife and by her in speaking of her husband, in the former case with *san* added, in the latter without *san*

Another's father.	One's own father.
<i>go sompu.</i>	<i>oyaji.</i>
<i>ototsu san</i> (to children).	<i>chichi.</i>
Another's mother.	One's own mother.
<i>go bokō.</i>	<i>haha.</i>
<i>haha sama.</i>	<i>o fukuro.</i>
<i>okka san</i> (to children).	<i>okka</i> (by children).
<i>go rōbo</i> (when aged).	
Another's grandfather.	One's own grandfather.
<i>go sofu sama.</i>	<i>sofu.</i>
<i>go sofu.</i>	<i>jiji.</i>
<i>o jī sama</i> } to children.	
<i>o jī san</i> }	
Another's grandmother.	One's own grandmother.
<i>go sobo.</i>	<i>sobo.</i>
<i>o bā san</i> (to children).	<i>baba.</i>
Another's brother.	One's own brother.
<i>o ani san</i> (elder).	<i>ani.</i>
<i>go sonkei</i> (do).	
<i>go shatei sama</i> (younger).	<i>otōto.</i>
<i>go shatei</i> (do).	
<i>otōto go</i> (do).	

Another's sister.	One's own sister.
<i>o ane san</i> (elder).	<i>ane.</i>
<i>ane san.</i>	
<i>o imōto go</i> (younger).	<i>imōto.</i>
Another's son.	One's own son.
<i>go shisoku.</i>	<i>segare.</i>
<i>o musūko san.</i>	<i>musūko.</i>
	<i>kodomo</i> (also of daughters).
<i>go sōriō</i> (eldest).	<i>sōriō.</i>
<i>go jinan</i> (second).	<i>jinan.</i>
<i>go sannan</i> (third).	<i>sannan.</i>
Another's daughter.	One's own daughter.
<i>go sokujo.</i>	<i>musūme.</i>
<i>o musūme go.</i>	
<i>o jō san.</i>	

Oji and *oba* are used for one's own uncle and aunt ; the same words followed by *san* or *sama* for another's.

Oi and *mei* are used for one's own nephew and niece ; *oi go sama* and *o mei go sama* for another's.

Another's father-in-law and mother-in-law are *shiuto go*, *shiutome go* ; one's own simply *shiuto*, *shiutome*.

Similarly one's own son-in-law is *muko*, another's *o muko san* ; daughter-in-law (own) *yome* or (another's) *o yome go* ; grandchild (own) *mago* or (another's) *o mago* ; cousin (own) *itoko* or (another's) *o itoko* ; adopted son, (own) *yōshi* or (another's) *go yōshi*. *San* or *sama* may be added to any of the above honorific forms.

Children, and to some extent women, add *san* in speaking of their own elder relations. They say, for instance, *ane san* for ' my elder sister,' *okka san* for ' my mamma.'

The words used of one's own relations may also be used of the relations of third persons to whom no special respect is due, or even of the relatives of the person addressed when the latter is of a rank decidedly inferior to the speaker.

To one's servant, one says *omaye no chichi* or *omaye no oyaji* for 'your father.'

Segare and *gusai* can only be used of one's own son, and one's own wife.

§ 166. Honorific and humble verbs. Honorific verbs are of two kinds (a) where a wholly different word is substituted for the ordinary verb and (b) where the causative or potential (passive) verb is put instead of the simple verb, on the principle that it is more respectful to say that a person has caused a thing to be done or has been able to do it than merely that he has done it. Humble verbs belong exclusively to the first of these two classes.

Examples.

(a)

Neutral.	Humble.	Honorific.
<i>Suru</i> , to do	<i>Itasu</i> or <i>tsukamatsuru</i>	<i>Nasaru</i> or <i>asobasu</i> .
<i>Iku</i> , to go	<i>Mairu</i>	<i>O ide nasaru</i> or <i>irassharu</i> .
<i>Iu</i> , to say	<i>Mōsu</i>	<i>Ossharu</i> .
<i>Yaru</i> , to give	<i>Ageru</i>	<i>Kudasaru</i> or <i>tamau</i> .
<i>Taberu</i> , to eat	—	<i>Meshi-agaru</i> .
<i>Omou</i> , to think	—	<i>Oboshimesu</i> .

(b)

<i>Doitsu no Kōtei ga</i> Germany Emperor <i>shinarenmashita</i> . was able to die.	The German Emperor is dead.
<i>Daijin ga derarenmashita</i> . H. E.	His Excellency (used of Ministers of State) has gone out.
<i>Himei ni</i> without command (i.e. of <i>shinarenmashita</i> . Heaven) died.	He died a violent death.
<i>O machi asobase</i> .	Be pleased to wait.

§ 167. Honorific Prefixes. The honorific prefixes *o* and *go* are used before nouns, verbs and adjectives, as indications of respect. They generally, though not invariably, show that the words with which they are used are in the second person or have something to do with the person addressed, and they therefore render to a large extent unnecessary the use of pronouns of the second person. Thus *o muma*, *o kuruma* will usually mean 'your horse,' 'your jinrikisha' without the addition of any personal pronoun. Sometimes however the pronoun understood is not in the possessive but in some other case. *O negai*, for example, usually means 'a petition to you' and *o muma* may only mean 'a horse for you,' as in the phrase *osore-itta o muma de gozarimasu*, 'it is a fear-entered honourable horse' i.e. 'it is a horse I am ashamed to offer you.' The phrase *o saki ye* means 'before you.' It is an apology for going on ahead of or leaving before the person addressed. *Go henji* (honorable answer) may mean according to circumstances, either 'your answer' or 'an answer to you'; *go burei* either 'your impoliteness' or 'impoliteness to you.'

Sometimes the honorifics are intended by way of respect to the objects to which they are applied. There are words with which the lower classes use them almost invariably, partly from this reason, and partly no doubt from habit. 'The sun' for example is *o tentō sama* with women of the lower class, 'cold water' is *o hiya*, 'hot water' *o yu*, 'food' *go zen*, 'cash' *o ashi*, 'a Buddhist temple' *o tera* etc. etc.

O is a word of Japanese origin, no doubt connected with *ōki*, 'great,' and is ordinarily prefixed to Japanese words. *Go* is used before Chinese words. But neither of these rules is without exceptions. A good number of Chinese words

have become so assimilated that their Chinese origin is overlooked, and they are no longer recognized as strangers. They therefore take the native prefix, while on the other hand one or two Japanese words have come to be sometimes preceded by *go*. Ex. *O taku*, 'your house;' *o kyaku*, 'a guest;' *o tokei*, 'your watch;' *go mottomo*, 'you are right;' *go* (or *o*) *yururi to*, 'at your ease' (in pressing a guest to stay longer).

A very common use of *o* is with the stems of verbs in the second person followed by the honorific verbs *nasaru* or *asobasu* as *o kashi nasare* 'lend,' *o kashi nasatte kudasare*, 'please be kind enough to lend me,' *o machi asobase*, 'be good enough to wait, sir.'

This combination is very common in the imperative mood when *nasare* is sometimes contracted into *na* or even omitted altogether. But in such cases the honorific force almost entirely disappears. *O machi na* or *o machi* 'wait' would only be used to servants or members of one's own family.

O is also used before the stem followed by the humble word *mōsu* in the first person, so that this construction comprises an expression of respect for the person addressed with a humble reference to oneself. Ex. *O negai mōshimasū* 'I ask a favor of you, *o tanomi mōsu** 'I pray you.'

O may also be used with adjectives. Ex. *O samnu gozari-mashō* 'I am sure you are cold,' *o wakō gozarimasū* 'you are young.'

In the compound *gozarimasū* or *gozaimasū*, so common as a polite substitute for the verb *aru* 'to be,' *go* is not a honorific particle indicative of respect to the person who is the subject of the verb, but like *masū*, its use implies

* This phrase or *o tanomu*, *tanomu* or *o tanomi moshimasū* is called out by the visitor to a Japanese house instead of knocking or ringing a bell.

courtesy to the person addressed whatever may be the nominative to it. When we say *watakūshi de gozaimasū* 'it is I,' *are de gozaimasū* 'it is he,' there is no intention of speaking honorifically of oneself or of him; the courtesy implied by the use of *go* is all intended for the benefit of the person addressed.

§ 168. HONORIFIC SUFFIXES.

The Plural Suffixes *gata* and *tachi* and in a less degree *shū* have a moderately honorific force: *ra* and *domo* are used when no honorific meaning is intended.

Sama, the original meaning of which is 'appearance,' is used after the name, description or title in addressing or in speaking respectfully of superiors, more especially by servants to their masters, and by tradespeople to their customers. It indicates much the same degree of respect as our 'Sir.' Ex. *Danna sama* 'Sir,' *anata sama* 'your honour,' *Takeda sama* Mr. Takeda, *oku sama* 'the honourable interior of the house,' i.e. 'the lady of the house,' *kōshi sama* 'the Minister,' *Tenshi sama* 'the Mikado,' *o Tentō sama* 'the sun,' *tono sama* (to daimios) 'your Lordship.' It is also used with a few other words, as *go kurō sama* 'thanks for your trouble,' *o sewa sama* 'I am much obliged to you.' *Kochira sama*, *achira sama* are highly respectful expressions for *kochira*, *achira*.

San, a contraction of *sama*, corresponds roughly to our Mr., Mrs. or Miss. It is used chiefly between equals, occasionally to superiors and even to inferiors when one wishes to be civil. It is not used with reference to one's own relations or in addressing one's own servants. 'My father' is not *oyaji san* but simply *oyaji*. *San* may be added either to the personal name or to the surname. In the case of women *o* is usually prefixed at the same time, when the

personal name is used, as *O Tora san* 'Miss Tora.' To one's own servant or wife the personal name with or without *o* is used. A wife does not speak of or call her husband——*san*; a concubine does. In speaking of her husband in the third person, a wife generally says *yado* 'the house' or *teishiu* (pron. *teishi*), 'husband.' *San* is not used to one's friend's servants. But to the servants of strangers *don* should be used instead of *san*. 'Madame' is *oku san* or in a lower class of society *o kami san*. 'Mademoiselle' is *o jō san* or *o musume go*. In the third person for Mrs. A——, A—— *san no go kanai* or *saikun* is the proper expression. *San* is much used after names of trades and professions, as *daiku san* 'the carpenter,' *bantō san* 'the merchant's clerk,' *isha san* 'the doctor,' both in the second and in the third person.

Children use to each other the first part of the personal name with or without *san*. One's own male servants are addressed by their personal names which are mostly abbreviated, as *Tsune* for *Tsunesaburō*. Little boys up to five or six are called *bō chan* (for *bō san*).

Dono is little used in speaking but its contraction *don* is used in addressing or in speaking of the servants of others, also by female servants and *bantos* (merchant's clerks) to each other.

Kun is the word in use by students for Mr.. It is familiar, like the use of the bare surname in English. The surname without any addition is an exceedingly familiar form of address, and is little used.

As an example of the use of these suffixes, take your servant. His full name is *Ikeda Torakichi*, *Ikeda* being the surname and *Torakichi* the personal name. You will

address him as *Tora* or *Torakichi*; his intimates of his own rank will call him *Tora san* or perhaps *Ikeda san*; his wife *Ikeda*, and strangers *Ikeda san*; if his son goes to the university or is drawn as a conscript, he will be called by his comrades *Ikeda kun*, and if he becomes an official his subordinates will address him and speak of him as *Ikeda sama*.

On visiting cards, the personal name, surname and title or official rank only are written. No *san* or other similar suffix is used.

Go is used as a suffix after a few names of relationships. See the Table in § 166.

§ 169. The above modes of expressing respect or humility are generally found in combination. Thus the phrase *o ide nasaremase* includes the honorific particle *o*, the special verbs *ideru* instead of *iku* or *kuru*, and *nasaru* for *suru*, and the potential form *nasareru* for *nasaru*.

Masu was originally a honorific. As now used, it expresses neither respect nor humility but is a polite termination which may be used indiscriminately with any person of the verb. It should be remembered that *masū* is an element of the contracted forms *desū*, *deshita* and *deshō*, which are therefore somewhat more polite than *da*, *datta*, and *darō*. But a contracted form which contains a honorific or polite form is always much less respectful than the uncontracted form. The politeness implied in the use of *masū* is always for the benefit of the person addressed, and not of third persons.

It should not be used to servants or coolies.

§ 170. Examples of Honorific and Humble expressions. See also the extracts in Chapter xvi.

Nouns.

A. Go shin (for sake) *wa* *A. May I offer you some*
ikaga de gozarimasū? *B. Hai,* sake? *B. Thanks, I will take*
 how is some.
chōdai itashimashō.
 receive will do

O tsumuri (for atama) *kara saki* Shall I do your head first,
 head from first Sir? (a shampooer asks).
ni itashimashō ka?
 shall do ?

Go zen (for meshi) *ga deki-* Dinner (breakfast or supper) is
 meal ready, Sir.
mashita.

Go zen tsun de tsukete Stick it on with some boiled
 boiled rice grains having rice.
o kure.
 stuck give

A. Yū go han wa mada de *A. Have you not had supper*
gozaimasū ka? *B. He; yū-meshi* yet? *B. No, not yet.*
wa mada desū.

Verbs.

O machi mōshite (humble for I was waiting for you.
 wait doing
shīte) orimashita.
 remained

Kataku go chinokoku mōshi- I strongly advise you.
 hard advice do
masū (humble for suru).

Go konrei asobasanai (hono- Before you perform the marriage.
 marriage do not
 rif. for suru) *nchi.*
 within

O suki asobasu ongaku. The music which your Lord-
 like do music ship is so fond of.

Oki-tamaye. Have done. (student's lan-
 put give guage).

O rei wo o uke mōsu hodo It is not worth being thanked
 thanks receive do amount for.
no koto de wa gozaimasenū.
 thing is not

<i>O hima no toki o hanashi</i> leisure time talk	When you have time, please come and have a chat.
<i>ni irasshatte (for kite) kudasare.</i> having come give	
<i>Donata de irasshaimasū ka?</i> who are (for <i>aru</i>)	May I ask who you are, Sir?
<i>Nan'to osshaimashita?</i> what say (for <i>itta</i>)	What did you say, Sir?
<i>Miōnichi o kayeshi mūshimasū.</i> tomorrow return do	I will return it tomorrow.
<i>Haiken shitemo</i> see having done even	May I see it?
<i>(for mitemo) ii no desū ka?</i> good is it	
<i>Haishaku shite wa</i> borrow having done	Would it be any harm if I borrowed it?
<i>wāru ka?</i> bad	

Honorific Prefixes.

<i>O toshi wa o ikutsu ni o</i> year how many	What age are you?
<i>nari nasaru?</i> become do	
<i>O toshi ni shite wa o tassha</i> year robust	You are a robust man for your age.
<i>de gozarimasū.</i> is	
<i>O medetō gozarimasū.</i> beautiful	I beg to compliment you. (a new year's greeting, also used at wed- dings etc.)
<i>O yakamashin gozarimashita.</i> noisy	I have been making myself a nuisance to you.
<i>Makoto ni o sewa da.</i> truly trouble	I am much obliged to you (said ironically or to inferiors).
<i>O atsu gozarimasū.</i> hot	It is hot.
<i>O shidzuka ni irasshaimase.</i> quietly be, go or come.	Go in peace. (to a departing guest).
<i>Danna wa o uchi ka?</i> master within	Is your master at home?

<i>Oku sama wa o uchi ka ?</i>	Is your mistress at home ?
<i>He, o rusu de gozarimasū.</i> absent	No, he (or she) has gone out.
<i>O dekkake de gozarimasū.</i>	Ditto.
<i>O nrami ni wa zonjimasenū.</i> hate not think	I don't hate you for it.
<i>Anata wa o wakai kara.</i> you are young because	Because you are young.
<i>Anata no o kangaye de wa.</i> opinion with	In your opinion.
<i>O kage de.</i> shadow with	Thanks to you.
<i>O jama wo itashimashita.</i> interference did	I apologize for having interrupted you.
<i>Doko ni o sumai desū ka ?</i> where dwell is	Where do you (or your father, master etc.) live ?
<i>Otoko no o ko desū ka ; onna</i> male child is female	Is it (your friend's child) a boy or a girl ?
<i>no o ko desū ka ?</i> child	
<i>Danna ! o mukai ni mairi-</i> master meet have <i>mashita.</i> come	I have come to meet you, Sir.
<i>O machi nasare.</i>	Wait.
<i>Koko ni kite o kure</i> here having come give (nasare).	Come here.
<i>O aki ni nattara wata-</i> empty when became <i>kūshi ni kashite kurenu ka ?</i> me having lent give not	Won't you lend it to me when you have done with it ?
<i>O tsuki sama ni suppon da.</i> moon tortoise	It is as different as chalk from cheese.
<i>Yoku o tadzune kudasatta.</i> well visit have given	Thank you for coming to see me.
<i>O kinodoku sama.</i> mind of poison	I am sorry for you.
<i>O machidō deshita.</i>	I have kept you waiting.

Go <i>mendō de gozaimashō</i> trouble will be	It will be troubling you very much, but—
<i>ga—</i>	
Go <i>shimpai ni wa oyobi-</i> anxiety reaches	You need not be anxious.
<i>masenū.</i> not	
Go <i>katte shidai.</i> convenience according to	Just as you please.
<i>Goran nasai!</i>	Look!
<i>Gomen nasai!</i>	Pardon me!: I beg your pardon.
<i>Gyoi (for go i) ni gozaimasū.</i> hon. opinion is	Your Honour is quite right.
<i>Mada go menkai mōshimasenū</i> yet meeting do not	I have not met you before.
<i>deshīta.</i> was	
Go <i>yenrio naku—</i>	Without ceremony.
<i>Sazo go shiushō de</i> surely sorrow	You must surely be in great grief (a common expression of condolence).
<i>gozaimashō.</i> will be	
<i>Iro iro go yakkai ni</i> all kinds of assistance	I am under all kinds of obligations to you.
<i>narimashīta.</i> become	
<i>Goran no tōri.</i> see manner	As you see.
<i>Tōke no go shisoku</i> this house son	Your son Hayazō.
<i>Hayazō kun.</i> Mr.	
Go <i>isshin maye.</i> restoration before	Before the Restoration (of the Mikado's power in 1868).

Suffixes.

O <i>kyaku sama ga miyema-</i> visitor has be-	A visitor has arrived, Sir.
<i>shīta.</i> come visible	

A. *Uyeki-ya san! kono ki* A. Gardener! is not this tree
gardener this tree dying? B. Yes. Sir; I'll trans-
wa kareru ja nai ka? B. plant it over there.
wither

He! achira sama ye
there to

nye-kayemashō.
plant change.

Danna sama ni mōshi-wake My conduct has been inexcusable, Sir.
master excuse
ga gozarimasenū.

Yome go san no go biōki How is your daughter-in-law?
daughter-in-law illness
wa ikaga de gozaimasū?
how

Kono fujin gata wo Show these ladies to the waiting
ladies room.

kinsokujo *ye go* *annai*
restingplace to guidance
niōshi-agero.
do

§ 171. The word 'come!' (imp. mood) in a gradually ascending scale of respect towards the person addressed.

Koi. To children or animals, and to servants, coolies etc. in giving short orders.

O ide. Familiar.

O ide na.

O ide nasare. Ordinary form among equals.

Irasshare.

O ide nasaremase. To superiors.

Irassharenuase

O ide asobase. To persons much superior in rank.

O ide asobashimase. Exceedingly respectful.

If the word 'please' is introduced, the scale will be as follows :—

Kite kurcro.

Kite kurz.

Kite kure na.

Kite o kure.

Ki tamaye.

Student's language.

Kite kudasare.

O ide kudasare.

O ide nasatte kudasare.

O ide wo negaimasū.

Irasshatte kudasare.

Irasshatte kudasaimase.

§ 172. CONTEMPTUOUS FORMS OF EXPRESSION.

Some nouns have a contemptuous force, as *tsura* 'mug,' for *kawo* 'face,' *yatsu* 'fellow,' for *hito* 'man.'

Examples of Contemptuous Verbs are—

<i>Kuu</i> or <i>kurau</i> ,	'to eat'	for	<i>taberu</i> .
<i>Useru</i> ,	'to go away'	for	<i>iku</i> .
<i>Ketsukaru</i> ,	'to be'	for	<i>aru</i> or <i>oru</i> .

Agaru with the stems of verbs is a contemptuous auxiliary, as *kono baka yarō me nani wo nukashi-agaru?* 'What is this ——— fool gabbling about?'

Me is used after nouns as a contemptuous suffix, as *chikūshō me* 'beast,' *ama me* 'hussy,' *berabō me* 'scoundrel,' *yarō me* 'low fellow.'

CHAPTER XIII.

SYNTAX.

ORDER OF WORDS IN A SENTENCE.

§ 173. The first place in a Japanese sentence is occupied by the nominative case, the next by the indirect object of the verb or by a noun followed by a postposition, the third by the direct object of the verb (accusative case) and the last by the verb or the adjective in the verbal form. Ex. *Watakūshi wa uchi ni tabako wo nomanū*, 'I don't smoke (lit. 'drink') tobacco in the house ;' *tenki wa sakujitsu kara atsui*, 'the weather is hot since yesterday.'

Exception. In comparisons the object with which the comparison is made is usually, but not always, put first. Ex. *Kono yama yori are wa takai*, 'this mountain is higher than that.'

§ 174. Qualifying words or phrases precede the words which they qualify. Thus:—

(a) The adjective and the verb in the attributive form precede the noun to which they belong, as *yoroshī hīto*, 'a good man,' *kuru hīto* 'the man who comes.'

(b) The adverb precedes the verb, adjective or adverb which it qualifies, as *goku hayaku* 'very early,' *goku hayai* 'very early,' *hayaku koi* 'come quick.'

(c) The noun followed by the possessive particle *no* or *ga* precedes the noun to which it is joined, as *hīto no chikara* 'a man's strength,' *kin no tokei* 'a gold watch.'

§ 175. Particles indicating number and case, with *wa*, *ya*, *ga*, *mo*, *ka*, *to*, or *nagara*, come after the noun, as *yama ni* 'to the mountain,' *kore ka* 'is it this?' Roughly speaking they come in the following order:—plural particles; *to* or *nagara*; case signs; *wa*, *ga*, *ya*, *mo*, or *ka*, but to this there are numerous exceptions.

§ 176. The signs of gender *o* and *on*, *me* and *men* and the honorifics *o* and *go* are put before the word to which they belong. But these are really qualifying words, and fall under the rule in § 174.

§ 177. Expressions denoting time precede expressions denoting place and a general expression precedes one that is more precise. Ex. *Itsu Kōbe ni ikimasū ka?* 'when are you going to Kobe?'; *konnichi go ji ni o ide nasare*, 'come at five o'clock today.'

But this rule is by no means rigidly observed.

§ 178. Conjunctions and interrogative particles are placed at the end of the clause or sentence to which they belong. Ex. *Kane ga arimasenū kara*, 'because I have no money; *naze nai ka?* 'why have you none?'

§ 179. Dependent clauses and participles precede the principal verb of the sentence.

<i>Kane ga aru toki,</i>	I intend to buy some when
money is time will buy	I have the money.

<i>Furui kimono wo utte,</i>	Having sold her old clothes,
old clothes having sold	she bought new ones.
<i>atarashi no kaimashita.</i>	
new bought	

Clauses ending in *kara* occasionally follow the principal clause of the sentence. Ex. *Giosha san, basha wo tomete kure, koko ni oritai kara*, 'Driver, please stop the carriage: I want to get down here.' But in these cases, the latter clause is really added by way of an afterthought.

INDIRECT NARRATION.

§ 180. In European languages, a sentence when reported by another person changes its form considerably. If I say 'I will go,' another person in reporting my promise, says 'he said he would go,' 'will' being changed into 'would,' and 'he' substituted for 'I.' In Japanese no change takes place, and the fact that the sentence is a quotation is indicated simply by the particle *to* placed after it. Thus 'I will go' is *iku*; 'he said he would go' is *iku to iimashita*. See *to*, p. 146.

APOSIOPEISIS.

§ 181. The Japanese are very fond of breaking off a sentence in the middle leaving the remainder to be understood. This habit of theirs explains many apparent anomalies.

Examples.

O rusu nara, sashi-oki de If he is absent, it will be
absent if is leave sufficient to leave it, so (don't
yoroshī kara (motte kaycruna). bring it back again).
is good because

Daiku wo yonde Call a carpenter.
carpenter having called
(*o kure*).
give

O kure is itself an example of this practice, *nasare* being omitted after it.

Dōzō kannin shite Please have patience with me.
please patience having done
(*kudasare*).

COORDINATION.

§ 182. The Rule by which, when two or more Verbs or Adjectives are coordinated in a sentence, the last only takes the inflection or particle belonging to all, the others being

put in the indefinite form, has been already explained in §§ 46 and 82.

A somewhat similar rule applies to nouns. Particles which belong to several nouns are not put with each of them, but only with the last of the number. We do not say for example *niōbō wo kodomo wo sutete nigemashīta* but *niōbō kodomo wo sutete nigemashīta*, 'he ran away abandoning his wife and children.'

CHAPTER XIV.

TIME, MONEY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

YEARS.

§ 183. The Japanese have two modes of reckoning years. One is by means of a cycle of twelve years, to which the names of the twelve signs of the Japanese zodiac have been given. These signs are:—

- 1876 *Ne*, the rat.
- 1877 *Ushi*, the bull.
- 1878 *Tora*, the tiger.
- 1879 *U* (for *usagi*) the hare.
- 1880 *Tatsu*, the dragon.
- 1881 *Mi*, the serpent.
- 1882 *Mūma*, the horse.
- 1883 *Hitsuji*, the goat.
- 1884 *Saru*, the monkey.
- 1885 *Tori*, the cock.
- 1886 *Inu*, the dog.
- 1887 *I*, the wild boar.
- 1888 is again *Ne*, and so on.

This mode of reckoning is not much used now except in referring to the year of one's birth.

The other plan is by means of periods of uncertain length distinguished by a special name (*nengō*). These periods were formerly fixed arbitrarily, but it has been announced that in future they will coincide with the reigns of the Mikados. The present year (1888) is the 21st year of *Meiji*. The Japanese year now coincides with our own and begins on the 1st January.

MONTHS.

§ 184. The Gregorian calendar has been introduced in Japan for the month as well as for the year.

The months are called :—

January, <i>shō</i>	<i>gatsū.</i>	August, <i>hachi</i>	<i>gatsū.</i>
February, <i>ni</i>	,,	September, <i>ku</i>	,,
March, <i>san</i>	,,	October, <i>jiu</i>	,,
April, <i>shi</i>	,,	November, <i>jiu ichi</i>	,, or
May, <i>go</i>	,,		<i>shimotsuki.</i>
June, <i>roku</i>	,,	December, <i>jiu ni</i>	<i>gatsū,</i>
July, <i>shichi</i>	,,		or <i>shiwassū.</i>

‘One month,’ ‘two months,’ &c., are expressed by means of the Japanese numerals and *tsūki*, the Japanese word for a month. ‘One month’ is *hito tsūki*, ‘two months’ *fūta tsūki*, &c.

Ik-ka-getsū (contr. for *ichi-ka-getsū*), ‘one month,’ *ni-ka-getsū*, ‘two months’ etc., may also be used.

DAYS.

§ 185. The days of the month are as follows :—

1st, <i>tsuitachi.</i>	17th, <i>jiu shichi nichi.</i>
2nd, <i>futsūka.</i>	18th, ,, <i>hachi nichi.</i>
3rd, <i>mikka.</i>	19th, ,, <i>ku nichi.</i>
4th, <i>yokka.</i>	20th, <i>hatsūka.</i>
5th, <i>itsūka.</i>	21st, <i>ni jiu ichi nichi.</i>
6th, <i>muika.</i>	22nd, ,, ,, <i>ni nichi.</i>
7th, <i>nanuka.</i>	23rd, ,, ,, <i>san nichi.</i>
8th, <i>yōka.</i>	24th, ,, ,, <i>yokka.</i>
9th, <i>kokonoka.</i>	25th, ,, ,, <i>go nichi.</i>
10th, <i>tōka.</i>	26th, ,, ,, <i>roku nichi.</i>
11th, <i>jiu ichi nichi.</i>	27th, ,, ,, <i>shichi nichi.</i>
12th, ,, <i>ni nichi.</i>	28th, ,, ,, <i>hachi nichi.</i>
13th, ,, <i>san nichi.</i>	29th, ,, ,, <i>ku nichi.</i>
14th, ,, <i>yokka.</i>	30th, <i>san-jiu-nichi.</i>
15th, ,, <i>go nichi.</i>	31st, ,, ,, <i>ichi-nichi.</i>
16th, ,, <i>roku nichi.</i>	

The above numerals may also be used when a number of days is meant, and not the day of the month. For 'one day' however we must say *ichi nichì* not *tsuitachi*. *Misoka* is used for the last day of the month on whatever day it may fall.

§ 186. The days of the week are:—

Sunday,	<i>Nichi yō bi.</i>
Monday,	<i>Getsu yō bi.</i>
Tuesday,	<i>Ka yō bi.</i>
Wednesday,	<i>Sui yō bi.</i>
Thursday,	<i>Moku yō bi.</i>
Friday,	<i>Kin yō bi.</i>
Saturday,	<i>Do yō bi.</i>

Bi (for *hi*) 'day' is often omitted. Thus for 'Sunday' one may say either *Nichi yō bi* or *Nichi yō*.

The month is also divided into three *jūn*, the first ten days being called *jōjūn*, the second *chinjūn*, and the third *gejūn*.

HOURS.

§ 187. The Japanese have now adopted the European division of the day. For 'one o'clock' they say *ichi ji*, for 'two o'clock' *ni ji*, 'three o'clock' *san ji*, 'four o'clock' * *yoji* and so on. 'One hour' is *ichi-ji-kan*, 'two hours' *ni ji kan* etc. Minutes are called *fun*, and seconds *biō*. Thus 'five minutes and three seconds past six' is *roku ji go fun sam biō*.

MONEY.

§ 188. 100 *sen* = 1 *yen*.

The *yen* is a silver coin worth at the present rate of exchange about three English shillings. It is the equivalent of the Mexican dollar which has disappeared from circulation in Japan.

* See p. 37.

MEASURE OF LENGTH.

§ 189.	10 <i>rin</i>	=	1 <i>bu</i>
	10 <i>bu</i>	=	1 <i>sun</i>
	10 <i>sun</i>	=	1 <i>shaku</i>
	6 <i>shaku</i>	=	1 <i>ken</i>
	10 <i>shaku</i>	=	1 <i>jō</i>
	60 <i>ken</i>	=	1 <i>chō</i>
	36 <i>chō</i>	=	1 <i>ri</i>

The *shaku* or *kaneshaku* may be taken as equal to one English foot. More accurately, it is 11.93 inches.

The *ken* is nearly six English feet (71.58 inches).

The *ri* is equal to 2.44034 English miles.

The *hiro* is not much used for accurate measurements. It may be taken as equal to about 5 feet, and like our 'fathom' is chiefly used in speaking of the depth of water.

For nautical purposes, the European Geographical mile (*kai-ri*) is used.

DRY GOODS MEASURE.

§ 190. For measuring dry goods, a *shaku* (called the *kujirajaku*) of 14.913 inches is used. The English yard is pretty generally known.

Japanese cotton and silk goods are usually made up in pieces of a little over $10\frac{3}{4}$ yds (*tan*) or of twice that length (*hiki*).

SUPERFICIAL OR LAND MEASURE.

§ 191.	30 <i>tsubo</i>	=	1 <i>se</i>
	10 <i>se</i>	=	1 <i>tan</i>
	10 <i>tan</i>	=	1 <i>chō</i>

The *tsubo*, which is the ordinary unit, of measurement is 6 *kaneshaku* square or about 3.95 sq. yds. The *chō* is equal to 2.45 acres.

WEIGHT.

§ 192. 10 <i>rin</i>	=	1 <i>fun</i>
10 <i>fun</i>	=	1 <i>momme</i>
100 <i>momme</i>	=	<i>hyaku-me</i>
1000 <i>momme</i>	=	<i>kamme</i>
160 <i>momme</i>	=	1 <i>kin</i>

The *fun* is equal to 5.7972 grains avoirdupois ; the *kam-me* to 8.2817 lbs. avoirdupois. The *hyakū-kin* or picul (100 *kin*) is the weight commonly used in commercial transactions with foreigners. It is equal to 132.5073 lbs. avoirdupois, but is usually taken as if the *kin* were $1\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.

MEASURE OF CAPACITY.

§ 193. 10 <i>sai</i>	=	1 <i>shaku</i>
10 <i>shaku</i>	=	1 <i>gō</i>
10 <i>gō</i>	=	1 <i>shō</i>
10 <i>shō</i>	=	1 <i>to</i>
10 <i>to</i>	=	1 <i>koku</i>

This measure is used for liquids and grain. The *shō* is .397 of a gallon. A *shō* of rice weighs about $2\frac{1}{2}$ *kin*. The *koku* is used for junks' measurement. One *koku* is equal to about $\frac{4}{27}$ of a ton or $2\frac{1}{2}$ piculs.

§ 194. All the words in the above tables, except *hiro* and *tsubo*, are of Chinese origin, and are accompanied by Chinese numerals only. See Chap. V.

CHAPTER XV.

COMMON ERRORS IN SPEAKING JAPANESE.

§ 195. The following list of errors into which he is most likely to fall may be useful to the beginner :—

The use of the honorific words and particles *o*, *go*, *masŭ* (as in *arimasŭ*), *nasaru*, (as in *o ide nasare*), and *anata* in addressing servants or coolies.

O hayō means ‘early,’ and should not be used late in the day without some special meaning.

Shinjō means ‘respectfully to offer,’ and should not be made to mean simply ‘give.’

The use of the numerals *hitotsŭ*, *fŭtatsŭ*, &c. where custom requires the words described in § 32.

The use of the form of the adjective ending in *i* where that ending in *u* is required. *Yoroshī arimasŭ*, *warui gozaimasŭ*, are often heard instead of *yoroshiu arimasŭ*, *warū gozaimasŭ*.

The indiscriminate introduction of personal and possessive pronouns. See Chap. IV. Remember that for one of these pronouns in Japanese there are at least ten in English.

Confounding in pronunciation short and long vowels and single and double consonants.

The arrangement of the words of a sentence in a wrong order. See Chapter XIII.

CHAPTER XVI.

EXTRACTS.

The following extracts are intended chiefly to illustrate the use of honorifics. They are taken from modern Japanese novels, the conversations in which are in the colloquial style, the narrative part being in the written language. *Yenchō*'s novels, which are entirely composed in the spoken language, are an exception. *Yenchō* is the best-known public story-teller of Tokio, and an amanuensis takes down his tales exactly as he delivers them.

The number of lady students of Japanese is increasing, and it may therefore be convenient to state that the story called *Asūkagawa*, the opening passage of which is given in Extract V., is suitable for their reading. The narrative part, however, is in the written style, and perhaps the best plan will be not to attempt to read it but to get a Japanese teacher to relate the substance of it *vivâ voce*.

I.

Conversation with a Jinrikisha Coolie.

Fare. *Oi! oi! Kurumaya! michi ga chigai wa shinai ka?*
I say jinriksha man road mistake not do ?
Coolie. *He, he, daijōbu de gozaimasū.* F. *Doko ye ikuuda*
quite safe is where to go is
(for *iku no da*) *ka shitte oru ka?* C. *He, zanjite orimasū:*
? knowing remain ? knowing remain
kochira kara mairimashita hō ga chikai no de gozaimasū (gara
this way from came side near is rattle
gara gara). F. *Oi! oi! Daga, doko da ka shitteru*
rattle rattle I say But where is ? knowing remain

ka? C. He, he, zanjite orimasū. (gara gara). F. Zanjite
 ? knowing remain rattle rattle knowing
 oru ja (for de wa) wakaranai. Doko ye ikunda? C.
 remain with is not intelligible where to go is
 He, he (gara gara). F. Kore! matte kure to in
 rattle rattle this having waited give that saying
 ui. (gara gara gara gara gara gara).
 in rattle rattle rattle rattle rattle rattle

From a Japanese novel called *Shosei katagi*.

TRANSLATION.

Fare. I say, jinriksha man! are not you going the wrong way?
 Coolie. Yes, Sir, it is all right, Sir. F. Do you know where you
 are going? Yes, Sir, I know, this is the short road (rattle, rattle).
 F. I say, but do you know where it is (I am going)? C. Yes,
 Sir, I know. (rattle, rattle). F. I don't understand what you
 mean with your 'I know.' Where is it you are going? C. Yes,
 Sir (rattle, rattle). F. Look here! wait, I tell you. (rattle, rattle,
 rattle, rattle, rattle, rattle).

II.

A Lady Teacher is informed by one of her pupils that
 a gentleman of rank has come to pay her a visit.

Pupil. O shishō sama ye mōshi-agemasū. Tadaima Yagi-
 teacher say raise just now
 wara sama ga o ide ni narimashita ga, o ima ye o tōshi
 come became sitting room pass
 mōshimashō ka? Teacher. E, nani? Yagiwara sama
 (humble auxiliary) ? eh what
 ga.... O, sayō desū ka? Ima yori wa ano oku uo
 oh so is it? sitting-room rather than back
 ko-zashiki ye go annai mōshi-agete kudasai. Sore kara
 small-parlour invitation (humble aux.) please that after
 suye ye iitsūkete, o tomo uo shiū ni mo go shiu wo dashite,
 servant to ordering suite of persons to too sake put out
 oku ye mo itsumo no o riōri wo o mochi
 back part of the house always of cooked food take
 nasai yo? Hayaku nasaranū to (ikenai) o isogi ka mo zonji-
 soon do not if haste? even not
 masenū yo.
 know

Shinsō no gajin.

TRANSLATION.

Pupil. Madam, I beg to inform you that Mr. Yagiwara has just arrived. Shall I show him into the sitting-room? Teacher, Eh! what? Mr. Yagiwara has Is that so? Don't show him into the sitting-room but into the small reception room at the back of the house. Then tell the servants to let the people of his suite have some sake, and being the usual refreshments to the back part of the house. You must be quick about it, for he may perhaps be in a hurry.

Note the highly respectful forms *sama*, *mōshi-ageru*, used by the pupil to the teacher, and the honorific references to the guest by the use of *sama*, *o ide ni naru*, *o tōshi mōshimashō*, *go annai*, *o riōri* and *o isogi*. The teacher's language to the pupil differs from that used to a servant as the forms *desū*, *kudasai*, *o machi nasai*, *nasaranū* and *zonjimasenū* show. It has an air of friendly condescension.

III.

A young man of the lower class meets a merchant's son as the latter is going to the bath-house.

A. *Toki ni waka-danna! kore kara go niutō ni natte,*
time young master this from enter bath having become
sore kara dō nasaru no desū? B. *Uchi ye kayeru no sa.* A. *O*
that from how do is house to return
uchi ye o kayeri ni natte, sore kara? B. *Asameshi wo*
house to return having become that from morning rice
kun no yo. A. *Asa gozen wo meshi-agatte, sore kara?*
eat morning meal having-partaken of that from
B. *Urusai nā; mise ni itte, akinai wo suru no sa.* A.
bothersome shop to having gone business do
Naruhodo: sono o akinai wo shite hi ga kureru
become quantity that business having done sun go down
to? B. *Yū-meshi wo kun no sa.* A. *Sono go yūhan ga*
when evening rice eat that evening meal
sumu to, dō nasaimasū? B. *Mise no wakai mono wo aite*
finish when how do shop young person partner
ni (shite) hanashi demo suru no sa. A. *Sono hanashi ga sumu*
talk even do that talk finish
to? B. *Urusai nā. hoka ni shikata mo nai kara,*
when bothersome! else do-side even is not because
neru no sa.
go to bed

Meiji nki yo no furo.

TRANSLATION.

A. Well but—young master! You are now going to have a bath. After that what will you do? B. I shall go home. A. When you have gone home, what next? B. I shall have my breakfast. A. And when you have had your breakfast, what then? B. You are a nuisance, I go to the shop and attend to business. A. To be sure. And when business is over, and the sun goes down? B. I have my supper. A. And when supper is finished; what do you do? B. I very likely have a talk with the young men in the shop. A. And when your talk is over? B. You are a nuisance. Then there is nothing else to be done but to go to bed.

IV.

Interview with a ragman.

Ragman. *Kudzuya de gozai; kudzu wa o harai wa gozaimasenū*
 ragman it is rags sell is not
ka? Customer. *Choito! kudzu ya san! kore wo totte*
 ? a little ragman Mr. this having taken
o kure. R. *He, he! haiken itashimashō; znibun*
 give yes look (respectful) will do tolerably
furubite soshite yogorete imasū na. He;
 having become old and having become dirty is
ikahodo ni itadakimasū? C. *Omaye mā funde goran*
 how much for receive you having estimated see
yo. R. *He, he, hassen de wa ikaga sama? C. Bakana koto*
 eight sen with how foolish thing
o ii de nai yo. Sore demo moto wa takakū te kirei
 say is not that with even originally dear and pretty
d'atta yo; sonnani fumi-taosarete tamaru mono ka
 was so much estimate being knocked down endure thing ?
ne? R. *He; moto wa takaku te kirei ni chigai arimasenū*
 originally dear pretty mistake is not
ga; kore ga chirimen nareba koso hassen
 but this crape because it is (emphatic part.) eight sen
ni mo itadakimasū; sore de nakareba dō) shīte he.
 for receive (humble) that for were-it-not how having done
 C. *Atarimaye da ne; da kara watai mo hassen de wa iyada*
 ordinary it is is because I too eight sen for dislike
to iunda, ne: jin go sen ni o shi; sore de omaye ni son wa nai
 saying is fifteen sen do that with you to loss is not

yo. R. *Dō itashimashite*—sore ja maido uega-
 (emphatic part.) how having done well then every time re-
un'desū kara, jissu ni itadakimashō. He, sore de yoroshiku-
 questing is because ten sen will receive that with if good
ba he. C. *Shikata ga uai ue; motte o ide yo.* R. *Arigatō*
 do-side is not having taken go thank
zonjimasū: chōdo jissu; maido arigatō zonjimasū. Kudzu ya
 you exactly ten sen every time thank you ragman
de gozai. C. *Iugō na kudzu ya da ue.* R. *Kudzu wa o harai de*
 it is hard ragman rags sell
gozariwasenū ka?
 is not
Kudzu ya no kago.

TRANSLATION.

Ragman. (calls) The Ragman! Any rags for sale!
 Customer. I say, ragman! won't you take this?
 Yes, Ma'am! please let me see it; it is pretty old, and dirty
 besides; yes, Ma'am! how much shall I give you for it?
 Do you put a price on it.
 Yes, Ma'am. Would eight cents?
 Don't talk nonsense; that was a very pretty and expensive thing
 when it was new and I can't let it go for so little as that.
 Yes, Ma'am! No doubt it was a pretty and expensive thing when
 it was new, and it is just because it is crape that I will take it from
 you for eight sen, otherwise I really—
 Well, I suppose you have a right to name your price, but I
 would have you know that I have something to say to it too and
 I won't take eight sen. Make it fifteen sen; you will lose nothing
 by it.
 Really, Ma'am, I could'nt think—. Well then, as you are such
 a good customer, I will take it from you for ten sen. If that will
 suit you—
 Well! it can't be helped, take it away.
 Thank you, Ma'am, (here is your money)—just ten sen. Much
 obliged for all your custom. (calls) The Ragman!
 How fond that ragman is of a hard bargain!
 Any rags for sale! Exit.

V.

A young engaged couple view the plum blossoms and listen to the nightingale.*

She (from the garden). *Takeo san! Takeo san! chotto.*
 (personal name) Mr. a moment

He (from the house). *Nani ka arimashita ka? ; ima iku tokoro*
 anything was ? now go place

desū. (comes out). She. *Ima mukō no mūmebayashi de*
 it is. now opposite plum grove in

uguisu no hatsu ne ga shita yō desū kara, kiki ni
 nightingale first note did manner is because hear to

ikimashō. He. *Sayō desū ka. Sore wa yukai desū na: sā,*
 let us go thus it is ? that pleasant is come

itte kikumashō. (A little later). *O jō san! anata wa o*
 having gone let us hear Miss you

damashi de wa arimasenū ka? Chitto mo uguisu ga naki-
 deceiving is not ? a little even nightingale sings

masenū ne. She. *Iye, sakki yoi ne wo shite, futa*
 not no a while ago good voice having done two

koye bakari nakimashita kara anata wo o yobi mōshita no desū.
 cries only sang because you call did is

He. *Sō desū ka? Shikashi nan'da ka ate ni nara-*
 it is so ? but somehow reliance not

nai yō na ki ga shimasū ne. She. *Mattaku*
 become manner mind does completely

sakki naita koto wa nakimashita kara shikoshi
 a while ago sung thing sung because a little

matte ite mimashō. He. *Sonnara kore kara mō iehiji*
 waiting remaining will see if so this from more one hour

kan hōdo matte nakanakattara dō nasaimasū. She. *Sō*
 space amount waiting if should not sing how do so

desū ne. Kō shimashō. Nan'daka hinata ye detara
 it is thus will do what is it sunshine to since went out

nodo ga kawaita yō desū kara, kahe wo ii-tsūke
 throat became dry appearance it is because coffee order

ni iku o tsukai wo shimashō. He. *Sorewa omoshiroi. Watakushi*
 to go your messenger will do that is amusing I

mo nanda ka nomi mono ga hoshiku natta tokoro desū kara—
 too what is it drink thing desirous have become place is because

She. *Sore de watakushi no o yaku wa dekimashita ga; moshi*
 that with my office has been made if

* The *uguisu* is not a nightingale but a bird somewhat resembling it.

naitara anata wa dō nasaimasū. He. *Sō desū ne.* *Naitara*
it should sing you how do so it is if should sing

watakūshi mo sono o tsukai ui ikimashō. She. *Sore wa ikema-*

I also your messenger as will go that won't

seuŋ yo. Sono koto wa watakūshi ga kangayeta uo desū kara.

do that thing I thought of is because

He. *Sonnara uan'demo o uozomi no koto wo shimashō.* She.

if so anything at all your wish thing will do

Sakki mite o ide nasatta watashi no namayerashi mono

a while ago reading you were my name resembling thing

no atta ano o tegami wo o mise nasai na. He. *Yō gozaimasū ;*

was that letter show good it is

moshi naitara o me ni kakemashō. She. *Kitto desu ka ?*

if it should sing your eyes on will hang certain it is ?

He. *Kitto o me ui kakemasū to mo.* She. *Ima ga sakari*

certainly eyes on will hang now full blossom

desū ne. He. *Sō desū, ima ga chōdo midokoro desū ga, jitsu ni*

is so it is now exactly see-place it is truly

mūme wa hoka no hana to chigatte hin ga yoi kara

plum other flowers from differing quality is good because

miru hito no kokoro made shizen to kōshō ui naru

see person heart as far as naturally elevated become

yō desū ne. She. *Sayō de gozaimasū. Hito no kōsai*

manner it is thus it is people intercourse

mo kore to onaji-koto de watashi nado mo kō shite anataga-

also this as same thing being I etc. also thus doing you

ta uo yōna o kata to shijiu o tsuki-ai wo shite iru

kind of gentleman with constantly association doing

no de jibun no ichi ga shizen to agaru ka to omoimasū yo.

by own position naturally rises ? think

He. *Dō shite; watakūshi nado wa sonna wake ui wa mai-*

how having done I etc. such reason do

rimaseuŋ ga: nan'de mo hito wa tomodachi wo yerabu uo ga

not go (pause) anyhow people friends choosing

kaniŋu desū. Toki ni, o jō san! tsūkanai koto wo o kiki

important is by the way Miss not stick thing inquire

mōshimasū ga, kono maye uo Nichiyō mo ima no Nichiyō mo

(humble aux.) this before Sunday now Sunday also

Daijin wa nauika o shirabe mono no yō desū

His Excellency something investigation appearance is

ga, o kajimuki uo o shirabe desū ka. She. *Iye, watashi mo*

household investigation is ? no I too

yoku wa shirimasenū ga, anata mo go zonji no tōri

well do not know but you too know manner

mai-toshi kono mûme no sakari ni wa yenkai wo
 every year this plum full bloom at entertainment
itashimasû kara kono aida haha ga sono koto wo mûshi-
 does because the other day mother that thing when
marshîtara, ko-toshi wa ayaniku shirabe-mono ga aru
 she spoke of this year unfortunately investigation is
kara yenkai wa gozarimasenû to kotayemashita.
 because entertainment is not answered

Asûkagawa.

TRANSLATION.

She. (from the garden) Takeo! come here for a little.

He. (from the house) what is it? I'll be with you in a moment.
 (he comes out).

I thought just now I heard the first song of the nightingale from the plum orchard over there: let us go and listen to it.

Indeed. How nice! Come! we will go and hear it. (a little later) Have you not been humbugging me, Miss? The nightingale does not sing a bit.

Yes, a while ago, it did sing twice with a beautiful note, and that was why I called you.

Indeed! But somehow I don't feel quite satisfied.

It did really sing a while ago, so let us wait a little and see.

Well then, we'll wait for an hour from now, and if it does not sing by that time, what will you do?

Well, I'll tell you what I will do. Coming out into the sun makes me thirsty, so I will go and order a cup of coffee for you.

That is a good idea. I do feel as if I should like something to drink.

Now that it is settled what I have got to do, if the nightingale does sing, what will you do?

Certainly. If it sings, I will go as your messenger.

That will never do: that was my idea.

Well then, I will do anything you like.

Show me the letter you were reading a while ago which had something like my name in it.

Very good; if it sings, I will show it to you.

You promise me faithfully.

I promise faithfully to show it to you.

The plum-trees are just now in full blossom.

Yes, now is exactly the time to see them. Indeed the plum is of a quality so far surpassing other flowers that it naturally elevates as it were the minds of those who look on it.

You are right. And it is the same with the society one keeps; I feel as if the position of a person like myself were naturally raised by constant association in this way with gentlemen like you.

Not at all! that is not so in my case. Still people ought to be very careful in their choice of friends. By the way, Miss! to change the subject, I want to ask you a question. Both last Sunday and today His Excellency seems to have been engaged in investigating something; is it some private matter?

No, I really do not quite know, but as you will remember, he has been in the habit of giving an entertainment every year when the plum-trees are in full blossom. When my mother asked him about it the other day, he said that unfortunately he would be prevented from giving it this year by an investigation which he had in hand.

VI.

A man of high rank talks to a newly-engaged servant.

Master. *Kore! kore! Temaye wa Kōdzuke to mōsu ka?*
this this you are called ?

Servant. *Hei, Tonosama ni wa gokigen yoroshin—watakūshi*
yes your Lordship health good I
wa Kōdzuke to mōshimasū shinzan mono de gozaimasū.
called new came person am

M. *Sono hō wa shinzan mono demo kage hinata naku*
you new come person even shade sunshine without-
yoku hataraku to itte, daibu hiōban yoku mina
distinction well work saying a good deal reputation well all
no uke ga yoi yo. Toshigoro wa ni jū ichi ni to miyuru
reception is good age twenty one or two seem
ga, hito-gara to ii, otokoburi to ii, zōri-tori ni wa
personal appearance say manly bearing say sandals take as
oshi mono da. S. Tonosama ni wa konaida-jū go
regrettable thing is your Lordship for some days past
fukai de gozaimashita • sū de o anji-mūshi-
indisposition having been appearance by feel anxious

agemashita *ga*; *sashi-taru koto mo gozaimasenü ka.*
 did (humble) (pause) important thing is not ?

M. O, *yoku tadzunete kureta*; *betsu ni sashitaru koto mo*
 oh well having asked gave specially important thing even
uai ga. Shite—temaye wa ima made idzukata ye hōkō wo
 it is not (pause). And you now until where service

shita koto ga atta ka? S. *Hei! Tadaiima made hōbō hōkō mo*
 did thing was Yes just now until all quarters service

itashimashita — madzu iehi-ban saki ni Yotsuya no kanamonoya
 have done to begin with first-of-all ironmonger

ye mairimashita ga, iehi uen hodo orimashite, kake-dashima.
 went but one year amount having remained ran away

shita; sore kara Shimbashi no kajiya ye mairi, mi tsūki
 that after blacksmith going three months

hodo sugite kake-dashi, mata Nakadōri no Yezōshiya ye
 amount having passed ran away again picture dealer

mairimashita ga, tōka de kake-dashimashita. M. *Sono hō no*
 went but ten days with ran away you

yō ni sō akite wa hōkō wa dekinai yo. S. *Watakūshi ga*
 manner so getting tired service cannot do I

akippoi no de wa gozaimasenü ga, watakūshi wa
 readily disgusted am not (pause) I

dōzō shite buke hōkō ga itashitai to omoi,
 some how or another military house service wish to do thinking,

sono wake wo oji ni tauominashitemo, oji wa buke hōkō wa
 that reason uncle having applied even uncle

mendō da kara, chōka ye ike to mōshimashite,
 trouble is because merchant's house to go (imp.) having said

aei koeki hōkō ni yarimasü kara, watakūshi mo tsura-
 thither hither service sends because I too face

ate ni kake-dashite yarimashita. M. *Sono hō wa*
 hit by way of having run away gave you

kiukutsu na buke hōkō wo shitai to iu mono wa ikaga na
 irksome wish to do said thing how

wake ja? S. *Hei; watakūshi wa buke hōkō wo itashi,*
 reason I military house doing

o kenjutsu wo oboetai no de, hei. M. *Ha! kenjutsu-suki*
 fencing wish to learn by ah fencing like

to uā.

TRANSLATION.

Master. Look here ! Is your name Kōdzuke ?

Servant. Yes, Sir, My name is Kōdzuke, I have just entered your Lordship's service ; I hope your Lordship is in good health.

I hear that though you are a new comer you have made a favourable impression on everybody, and that you have got a good character for working hard night and day. You seem about twenty one or twenty two years of age, and with your looks and bearing, it is a pity you are nothing better than a sandal bearer.

I understand that your Lordship has been unwell for some days past, and I was anxious about you ; I hope it is nothing serious.

Thank you, it is nothing of importance. And where have you been at service up to now ?

Up to the present, I have been at service in various places. First of all I went to an ironmonger's in Yotsuya, and after being there three years I ran away : then I went to a blacksmith's in Shim-bashi. I ran away from him after three months. I next took service with a picture-dealer in Nakadori St, but I left him in ten days.

But you can't do your duty as a servant if you get disgusted in that way.

Oh ! It is not that I am easily disgusted ; it is because I wanted to take service in the house of some military noble. I begged my uncle to get me a situation of this kind, but he told me that service with a military noble was very troublesome, and that I must go to a merchant's. So he sent me to service here and there, and I ran away just to spite him.

But what made you want to take employment with a military noble ? It is an irksome kind of service.

Well, Sir, It was in order that I might learn fencing.

Ah ! You say you are fond of fencing ?

VII.

A youth named Tasūke goes to the Toda yashiki to ask for his father. He addresses the officer in charge of the gate.

Tasūke.	<i>Hai ! Gomen nasai.</i>	Officer.	<i>Doko ye mairunda ? Mono-</i>
	pardon do		where are going beg-
<i>morai nara achira ye ike.</i>	T. <i>Hai.</i>	<i>Shōshō mono ga uketamawa-</i>	
gar if are thither go		little thing wish to	

ritō gozaimasū. O. Mono ga kikitakereba o tsuji ye ike.
 learn am if wish to hear outer guard go
Nanda? kojiki mita yō na nari wo shite—T. Kore kara kojiki
 what beggar seen kind of dress this from beggar
ni nareba narunda ga, mada kojiki ni wa naranai. Ano—
 if become is becoming but yet beggar ot-become
Toda sama no o yashiki wa koko de gozaimasū ka? O.
 daimio's residence here is ?
Toda sama no yashiki wa kochi da. T. Sore de wa jiu yo nen
 here is then fourteen years
maye ni kōchi ye kakaycrareta Shiobara Kakuyemon to iu kata ga
 before here employed person
arimasū ka? O. Nani? Shiobara? hai, are wa jiu san nen maye
 is what he thirteen years before
ni shita-dzume ni natte, kono o yashiki ni wa
 country-station having become this
oranū. T. O kuni wa Yashiu no Utsunomiya de gozaimasū
 does not live province Kōdzuke is
ka? O. Maye wa Utsunomiya de atta ga, Matsudaira Tonomo
 ? before was but
no kami dono to o kuni-kaye ni natte, ima de wa Hi-
 province change having become now
zen no Shimabara da. T. Hizen no Shimabara to iu tokoro wa
 is place
tō gozaimasū ka? O. Sō sa. Shimabara made wa, sam
 distant is ? yes as far as three
biaku ichi ri han aru na. (Tasūke falls down in a faint.)
 hundred one half is
O. Kore! kore! achi ye maire! achi ye maire.
 this this thither go

Shiobara Tasūke
 by *Yenchō.*

TRANSLATION.

Tasūke. Excuse me. Officer. Where are you going? If you have come to beg, get away. T. I want to inquire something from you. O. If you want to inquire, you can go to the outer guard. What do you mean, you beggarly looking fellow? T. If after this I am to become a beggar, I suppose I shall become one, but I have not got so far yet. Is this the residence of Lord Toda? O. Yes, it is Lord Toda's residence. T. Then is there a gentleman here named Shiobara Kakuyemon who entered this service fourteen years ago? O. What? Shiobara? yes, he went on duty to our province thirteen years ago, and does not live here now. T. Your

province is Utsunomiya in Kōdzuke, is it not? O. It was Utsunomiya formerly, but there was an exchange of domain with Lord Matsudaira Tonomo no kami, and now it is Shimabara in Hizen. T. Is Shimabara in Hizen far off? O. That it is. It is three hundred and one ri and a half to Shimabara. (Tasūke falls down in a faint.) O. Here! here! Be off with you. Be off with you.

VIII.

Dreams.

A. *Yume de matsu-jo ga zommcī shīte iru yōsu*
 dream in youngest daughter alive doing remain appearance
wo mite, kokoro ga mayoimashīte ne, ika naru dōri to mo
 having seen heart being bewildered how be rationale
kai shi kanemasū ga; zentai Shina de mōsū yō ni
 understand do cannot (pause) generally China in say manner by
seimu nazo to iu koto ga gozaimashō ka na? Ninna san
 true dream (plur.) called thing will be ? (surname)
wa tetsugakuka da to uketamawatta kara, futo go
 student of philosophy is learnt because suddenly
shitsumon wo itasū wake desū ga—
 interrogation do reason it is (pause)

B. *Naruhodo, soriya hanahada kitai na o yume ni wa sōi*
 indeed that very strange dream mistake
nai ga—shikashi korai sono rei wa amata aru
 is not (pause) but from old time of that precedent plenty is
koto de, nani mo kikai na koto ja arimasenū yo. Sci-
 thing being anything miraculous thing is not true
mu no gotoki wa moto yori mōtō arubekarazaru dōri de,
 dream the like of of course a jot ought not to be principle being
somo-somo yume to iu mono wa ika nara mono ka to iu
 this being so dream called thing how being thing ? saying
ni kedashi waga kokoro no hataraki ni hoka nara-
 in pretty nearly one's own mind operation than other does not
zu desū. Yoru ni naru to ningen noshintai wa hiruma no
 become is night becomes human body daytime
tsūkare de ne-itte shimai, maru de kan-
 fatigue on account of having fallen asleep finish wholly sensa-
kaku ga naku narimasū ga, nō wa mattakushintai to chigatte
 tion not becomes but brain wholly body from differing
yoru to iyedomo kiusoku sezu shite hiru no tōri ni hataraki-
 night although rest not do doing day of manner in works
masū kara, nō ga odayaka de nai toki nanzo
 because brain quiet (sign of pred.) is not time (plural part.)

wa koto ni iroiro na koto wo mirun'de arimasū. Katsu ya
 particularly all kinds of thing seeing(pred.) is farther
kankaku ga yasun'de iru no de gwaibu kara no shigeki
 sensation resting remaining by outside from impression
ga sūkoshi mo nai kara, shitagatte mokuzen no
 a little even is not because, accordingly eye-before
koto wo kangayeru hitsuyō mo naku, shizen
 thing reflect upon necessity is not naturally
omoi-yoranū mukashi no koto nado yume de wa miru koto ga
 not think of ancient thing (plur.) dream in see thing
arimasū no'sa. Kore ta nashi. Sōjite ningen to in
 is this other is not on the whole mankind called
mono wa yōshō no toki kara no keiken wo ba minna nōzui
 thing infancy time from experience all brain
no nchi ni osamete tsune ni takuwayete wa orimasū
 within having laid up ordinarily stored remains
no da ga, hiru wa mi-kiki suru koto ga ōkute sore ya kore
 is but day see hear do thing being many that this
ya ni tori-magirete mokuzen no koto ni unyō-na shisō wa
 by being confused eye-before thing for needless thought
shizen oku no hō ye hiki-komi-gachi ni natte yōi ni
 naturally back part side retire having become readily
omoidasū mono de arimasenū. Tatoye wo motte kore wo
 think of thing (pred.) is not illustration taking this
mōseba — yōriu kage kurō shite keika no san-taru wo miru ga
 if one say willow shade dark firefly shine see
gotoku, yashoku chin-chin to shite hajimete mushi no koye wo
 like night-colour quiet first insect cry
kiku to ippan, hotaru wa hiruma oranū mono de mo
 hear same thing firefly day time not remain thing even
naku, mushi wa hiru nakanū mono de mo nai ga, hiru wa
 is not insect day not cry thing even is not but day
sōzōshi yuye hoka no shigeki ni sasayerarete go-jin ga
 noisy because other impressions being impeded I+man=we
ki ga tsukanū dōri de arimasū. Desū kara yume to in
 mind not stick principle it is it is because dream called
mono wa to ni kaku katsūte omotte otta koto wo miru
 thing in-any-case previously having thought put thing see
mon' de kesshite omowanai koto wo miru mon' de arimasenū yo.
 thing being certainly not think thing see thing is not

The above passage is in a much less familiar style than the others. It contains numerous expressions and forms which are only used by educated men or in books.

From the *Shosei Katagi*.

TRANSLATION.

A. Having seen in a dream my youngest daughter as if alive, my mind is quite perplexed, and I cannot understand on what principle this could take place. Is it possible that there may be after all such things as true dreams, as they say in China? I hear that you, Mr. Ninna, are a student of philosophy, and it amounts to subjecting you without warning to an examination—(but I should like to know your opinion).

B. Indeed. That is unquestionably a very strange dream. But there are numerous precedents of such dreams from old times, and there is nothing miraculous about it. In principle there can of course be no such thing as 'true dreams.' This being so, let me explain the nature of what we call dreams. It may be taken that they are neither more nor less than the operation of one's own mind. At night, the human body, owing to the fatigue of the day, falls asleep, and all sensation ceases. But the mind, unlike the body, does not rest even at night. It continues its activity as in the daytime. The brain therefore, when it is unquiet, is specially sensitive to all manner of things, and as sensation is suspended, there are no impressions from without. There is therefore no necessity for it to attend to that which is immediately before it, and so in dreams we naturally become conscious of past things which we had not been thinking of. The sole reason for this is that mankind generally are from their infancy continually receiving and storing up all their experiences in their brains. In the daytime, owing to the multitude of impressions, our minds become confused by one thing and another, and thoughts needless for immediate matters are huddled back into the interior of the mind from whence they are not readily brought out again by reflection. As an illustration of this, I may quote the saying: 'It is in the dark shade of the willow that we can best see the lustre of the firefly; it is not until night, when all is still, that we can hear the cries of the insects.' It is not that there are no fireflies in the daytime, or that the insects do not utter their note by day, but our minds do not attend to them owing to their being embarrassed by other impressions caused by the noises of daytime.

Hence what we call dreams are visions of things which we must have previously thought of, and we certainly can not dream of things that have never entered our minds before.

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ERRATUM.

Bottom of p. 57 after *tabetareba*, add *kashitaraba*, *tabëtaraba*.

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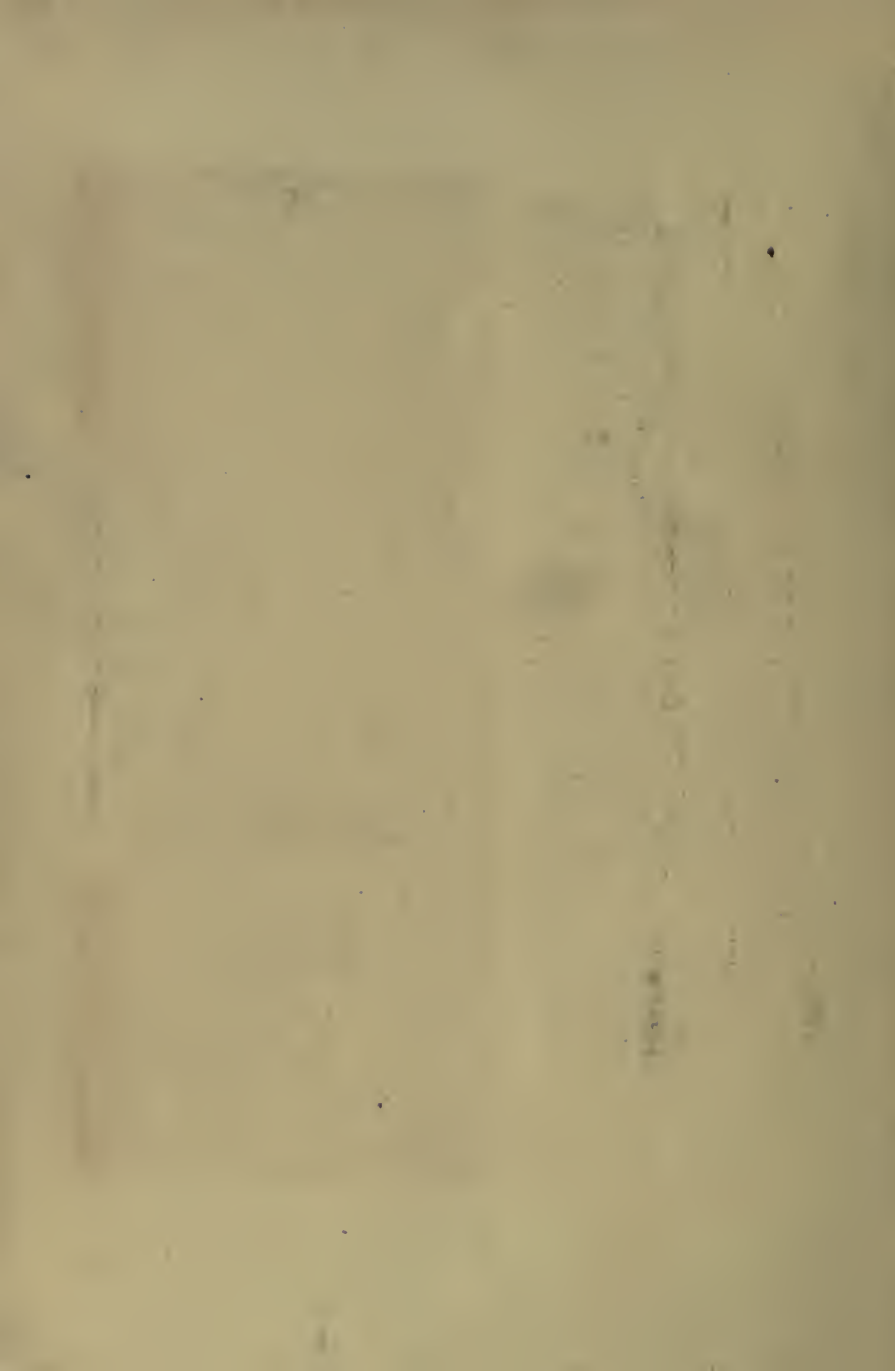
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